CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,297—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
AGENTS CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st ,,
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,
				1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return ... charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on 12th December 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
NUBIA	3,751	T. Knox	6th Dec.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	18th ,,

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th November, 1890.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 7th December, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 3rd December.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 3rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
KIRBY HALL"	R. Phillips.	2,700.	300.	About 3rd Dec.

THIS Steamer has good Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th November, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL.	A. Buck.	4,100.	500.	12th February 1891.

THIS fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on Deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 3,267 Tons, Captain J. Campbell, WILL SAIL for Liverpool on or about the 10th December. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck, amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE ... TERMS TO PLYMOUTH.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Capt. Billinge, sailing last week of December.

The above steamer carries both Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with Electric Light. Special attention is paid to the table. Voyage to Plymouth occupies from 26 to 28 days. Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th November, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.

Rs. 12-8 per doz., Cash.

COLONEL——, Sec., Lawn Tennis Club, B——, writes :—

We have given your perfect Seamless Lawn Tennis Balls a very careful trial, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that they are far the best Balls we have ever played with. They last from 2¼ to 3 times longer than any kind we have used, and are therefore much cheaper.

Ayres' Championship Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PLAYING CARDS. DE LA RUE'S PATENT.

"PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS.

FOR EASY SHUFFLING AND PERFECT DEALING.

THESE CARDS are thin with rounded Corners and Patent Index-Pips. The front of the Pneumatic Playing Cards are highly finished, whilst the Backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air-space between the Cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the Cards slide off one by one, and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. A variety of patterns. Per pack, Rs. 1-4, 1-8, and 2.

SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS,
FOSTER'S PATENT.

A Pack of Cards that will play themselves. One, two or three persons can play exactly as though four were present : the Cards will play with you or against you ; will tell you when you play correctly, and correct your mistakes. Each Pack plays 40 Games, and every Hand is a perfect example of the Game of Whist. Per pack, Rs. 2.

	Rs.	As.
DeLa Rue's Palace Gold Moguls, asstd. patterns, per pack	2	2
Do. do. do. ,, doz.	24	0
Do. Palace Moguls do. ,, pack	1	14
Do. do. do. ,, doz.	21	0
Do. Figured Moguls do. ,, pack	1	10
Do. do. do. ,, doz.	18	0
Goodall's Duplex Round Cornered, per pack Rs. 1-4 and	1	10
Do. Porcelain Faced per pack	0	10
Do. Harrys and Club Harrys, per pack Rs. 0-10 and	1	0
Do. Moguls	1	4
Pioneer Squeezers per pack	1	8
Do. per doz.	16	0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.
THE ADVENTURES OF
THOMAS BROWN,
A GRIFFIN.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India ; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Prices
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	,, 100 ,,	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	,, 100 ,,	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel shape	,, 100 ,,	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR Shape	,, 100 ,,	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco......per box	2	8

CIGARETTES.

	Rs.	a.
Excelsior Brand......per box of 100	2	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke, should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	per box of 100	Rs.
No. 1	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2	,, ,,	,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3	,, ,,	,, 3-0

TOBACCOS.

	Rs.	a.
Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye. ¼ lb. packet	0	14
Do. do. Virginia Shag do.	0	14
Do. do. Three Castles do.	0	14
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box	2	10
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. packet	1	0
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting ......per lb.	1	8
Cavendish in Sticks ,,	1	0
Golden Flake Cavendish, Pioneer Brand ,,	2	0
Do. do. do. ,, ½ ,,	1	6

1,000 Havannahs	sent duty paid and free of all expenses	to any address	in England	for	Rs.	105
1,000 Gem Muster	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,,	85
1,000 Nobles	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,,	100
1,000 No. 1 Javas	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,,	120
1,000 ,, 2 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,,	105
1,000 ,, 3 ,,	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	,,	90

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alon

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of he day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SCARVES,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

AS NOW WORN, TIES, BRACES.

THORPE & CO.,
HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
HATTERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
TAILORS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE DERBY
IN

The choicest variety of Plain Shades, White, Sky, Crushed Strawberry, Cardinal.

Rs. 1-8 each.

THE ASCOT
IN

Lovely Shades, Figured China Silk, Navy, Cardinal, White, French Grey, and Strawberry.

Rs. 1-12 each.

THE TANDEM
IN

Pretty shades, Foulard Silk, Navy, Fancy Figured, Bird's Eye Spot, Light Blue and White.

Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water } Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

Radically cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. Is a reliable and never failing Remedy.

Retail at Re. 1-4. By all Chemists, Bombay.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Rs. 1-8 of all Chemists. Wholesale at POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.

Kills Fevers and Ague, and eradicates Malarial Poison from the system in two days! "The first bottle made a different man altogether." "A wonderful remedy is your Ague Specific indeed."

If you require a real Cure for Fevers, do not take Price into consideration.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the presen favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles at pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ......from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ......from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ...... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ...... ,,	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ...... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ...... ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ...... ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ...... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ......from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ...... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's...... ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ...... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ...... from ,,	18
Gold Framed do. do. ...... from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.

Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do. ... from ,,	25
Gold do. do. do. from ,,	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed...... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ...... from ,,	30
Gold do. do. ...... from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... ,,	5
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable...... ,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS......Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ......Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ...... 4 for Rs.	1	0
,, Wirebound, very fine ......each Re. 1 and ,,	1	8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium ......each ,,	3	0
,, ,, Gold ......each from ,,	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 per doz.

Unsurpassed in any Market.

KEMP & CO., LD.

EDINA WHISKY.

OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED,
Per Dozen, Rs. 24-0.

KEMP & CO., LD.

FASHIONABLE Rs. 8-12.

LIGHT & DURABLE. FELT HATS.

IMPROVED WEIGHT MANUFACTURE. BROWNS & BLACK.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete......Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE. TERMINATING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce they will remove from Rampart Road on the 2nd January, 1891.

Their New Premises are being specially arranged and adapted for their Business, and are situated in Apollo Street in the centre of the New Block of Buildings now in course of completion, to be called and known in future as the "Sirdar's Palace."

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
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TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

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KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung disease are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING.

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THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Will give their first performance of this Season

ON SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,

AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,

When will be represented PAUL MERETT'S

Melodramatic Romance of

"THE GOLDEN PLOUGH"

And Joseph Lunn's very amusing Farce of

"FISH OUT OF WATER."

NEW DRESSES! NEW SCENES!!

The proceeds of the Performance will be given to the Funds of the

PARSEE LYING-IN-ASYLUM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box (to hold 4) ... Rs. 6 | Dress Circle (1st Row) .. Rs. 3
Orchestra Stalls ... „ 3 | „ „ .. „ 2
Stalls ... „ 2 | Gallery and Back seats. „ 1

Orchestra Stalls, Dress Circle Seats, and stalls may be reserved at the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Press, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, AT 9 P.M.

NATIVE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT OF CLASSICAL INDIAN AIRS AND MELODIES BY USTADS MAHBUB KHAN AND ENAYAT HUSSAN, FAMOUS SONGSTERS FROM AGRA.

Admission, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Tickets to be had at the Duftar Ashkara Press, Native General Library, and from the following members of the Committee:—

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INDIAN VIEWS!!

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Temple, Lucknow.	Durbar Elephant.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.	Himalayians.
Hyderabad Officers.	Golden Temple, Benares.
Yacht Club, Bombay.	Zenana Building, Jeypore.

THESE PHOTOS ARE MOUNTED ON WOOD PAPER.

MORENAS & Co.,
15, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY, the Thirteenth of December, 1890, to WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first of December, 1890 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of January 1891.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, the Second of December 1890.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stocks MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunitions, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1890, for the completion of pipe line and laying a 48" water main from Ghat Kopar to Kala Chowki Road, forming part of the Tansa Water Works.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5, and any further [illegible] obtained at his countant and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further sum of Rs. 15,000 will have to be deposited by the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. CLERKE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Tansa Works.

Tansa Executive Engineers Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., LD.

TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the SALE of the COTTON WASTE of the above Company for one year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891, will be received at the office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, up to 20th December, 1890.

A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

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From Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.

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From Annas 2 to Rs. 6 each.

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WE have just received a few Packets of old Mine Brazilian Diamonds of the first water without any flaw and perfectly white. Weight from 1-16 of a ratti to 3 rattis each. Prices moderate. Intending purchasers should apply early.

HURJEEMULL & COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF RAMNARAYEN LUKHMONDAS, MADONGOPAL GIRDHARILAL and VITHALDAS GIRDHARILAL, who traded in Partnership as General Merchants in Bombay, under the name of VITHALDAS SHRIKISSON, at Poona, Oomeraoti and Pipad in Marwad, under the name of BHALCHUND LUCHMONDAS, at Phalton, under the name of GIRDHARILAL RAMDHUN at Bhore, under the name of GIRDHARILAL RAMNARAYEN and at Goolechgud under the name of VITHALDAS SHRIKISSON; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of JAIRAM BOODMAL, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, Jairam Boodmal, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Ramnarayen Lukhmondas, Madongopal Girdharilal and Vithaldas Girdharilal, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this twenty-sixth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of December, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

A BUMPER PROGRAMME has been arranged:—

1st Event.—Grand Amateur Race, 2 miles Handicap. Open to all Gentlemen Amateurs.

2nd Event.—Hurdle Race, Handicap, one mile.

3rd Event.—Obstacle Race, half mile.

4th Event.—Sprinters vs. Skates, 2 laps. The Champion of Bombay on Skates vs. A Gentleman running.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Miss Mabel Sylvester, the Champion Lady Skater of the World, will arrive from New South Wales by the next Mail.

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1890, 9 P. M.

MUSICAL OLIO,

And the farce "BILLY DOO,"

To conclude with a Quadrille Party, will be given in Aid of the ORGAN FUND of St. Mary's Church, Parel.

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the door.

VOCALISTS—Misses E. Dumayne and Carpenter, Messrs. Wood, Mellor, Parkinson, Waite, Hart, and Conyers.

Characters of Farce by Mrs. Hart, Messrs. Coster, Gauthorne and Hart.

A WELL KNOWN Manufacturing Firm of MUSIC GOODS and CORDS for Music Instruments of every description (highest awards at all the principal exhibitions) desires to form connections with importers for whom the advertisers would at the same time buy on commission in Germany all classes of GOODS suitable for Export. Full particulars invited to "J. F. 9499," care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th of January, 1891, for the purchase of the Port Trust Steam Tug "Manora," lying in Karachi Harbour.

Tonnage	419 60-94 tons.
When and where built	In 1868 in the Bombay Government Dockyard.
Material	Teakwood.
Extreme length	141 feet 6 inches.
Do. breadth	26 feet.
Draught when loaded	Forward 11'-9". Aft. 12'-6".
Draught when light	Forward 9'-0". Aft. 10'-0".
DESCRIPTION OF ENGINES, &c.	
Engines	Double Cylinders, Oscillating, Common Jet, double Paddle.
Makers	Messrs. Bolton and Watts.
When constructed	In 1868.
Boilers	Built in the Government Dockyard, in 1879, Rectangular, (4) four in No.; Multitubular.

The vessel is well and strongly built, but the Boilers are not in good condition.

H. S. BLACK, Captain, I. M.,
Acting Port Officer, Karachi.

Manora, 28th November, 1890.

NOTICES.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.

Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 50,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly to Debenture-holders and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon on the 16th of December, 1890. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 16th January, 1891. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement dated 4th November 1890.

P. RAMASAWMY CHETTYAR,
Vice-President.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 5th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1891, estimated at 250 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 10th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1891, estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned) to be sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P M (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cance, the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th November, 1890.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

	Rs.
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	450
Square Piano, by Soundy	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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TWILL LINING!
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THIS is the most comfortable Material for Shirts for every-day use, more especially for wear under Uniform, for Planters, Engineers, Athletic Games, Travelling, &c., &c. It is as soft as silk, as absorbent as thin flannel and is quite free from all irritating roughness. It improves with washing and does not shrink.

Samples free on application to—

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AGENTS:—ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BUNGALOW, WANTED, Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill. Four bedrooms.—"B," care of this Office.

YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, just out, would be glad to join CHUMMERY in Fort. "X," care of this Office.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

NEW PACKETS of Superior 'Xmas Cards. 25 for Annas 8; 50 for one Rupee; and 20 Novel Shapes one Rupee. Apply sharp, SHROFF BROTHERS.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

FOR SALE.—"DAISY," thorough bred ARAB, has held her own on her native soil against horses exported as Racers. Only requires a little training for the Turf. Apply, NESBIT HALL, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

'XMAS CARDS for England should be posted this week, a packet containing 15 high class cards by Raphael Luck, originally published at seven shillings and six pence, Re 1 only.—LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

SONG SERVICE.—"OUR FATHER'S CARE," illustrated by Magic Lantern, Dissolving Views taken from life—BOWEN CHURCH," Apollo Bunder, 4th December, THURSDAY, 8 p.m.

WANTED, FIRST and SECOND MATES for a small Steamer. Salary Rs. 125 and 100 respectively, without food. Apply "G," care of this Paper.

WANTED, for the Punjab Club, Lahore, a HOUSE STEWARD, pure European. Pay, Rs. 100 per Mensem and free quarters. Apply, with Testimonials, to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER of the Naosari C. J. Z. Madresa. Parsi preferred. Apply, "A," care of this Paper.

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PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at [illegible] Bombay.

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A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

FOR REPORTS of MR. HASLAM'S MISSION, see *Bombay Guardian*, (Nov. 22nd and 29th) weekly, 2 As. Office:—Grant Road Bridge, Bombay.

LADIES' visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
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Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other [illegible] now relegated to the native bazaars [illegible] ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of iracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

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GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA, PASSENGER, AND ARMY AGENTS.

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REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS

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THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

			Rs.	a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of	100	36	0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres,	„	50	16	0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid,	„	„	14	0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros	„	„	14	0
Do. do.	„	100	26	0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	„	„	26	0
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AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas	„	„	25	0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra	„	„	20	0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa	„	„	20	0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
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FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen.

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R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, [illegible] High Holborn London, Eng.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	915
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	?Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	380
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	130				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	180
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,050
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	510xd
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengell Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5'0
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	265
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,175
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	--	,000		Rs. 80	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	12,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	71
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	370xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	885
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	465
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	173
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,185
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	112½
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	635
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,040xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,315
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	4'5
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	380
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	--	do.	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	212½ 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	915
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	285
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	45
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	362½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	21-11
China Leaf	"	21-8
Pekin Bar Gold, New	"	20-14 nom.
Do. Old	"	21 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	21-6
English Sovereigns	"	13-3
Do. Dragons	"	13-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7
Bar Silver 17 Do.	"	106-10
Sycee Silver	"	105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Indian Temperance Association, Money School, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Sunday School Union, Mass Meetings of Sunday Schools, 7-30 a. m. to 4-30 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—King Arthur (s), from Busreh ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sculptor (s), for Jeddah, &c. ; and Kt. Errant (s), Havre, &c.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Kilwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

Indian Temperance Association.—A public lecture on climate and stimulants will be delivered by Dr. Alexander, M.A., B. Sc., this evening, in the Money School, Dhobi Talao.

The Lady Reay Memorial Fund.—A meeting of the committee of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund will be held at Mrs. Sassoon's, Malabar Hill, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. Members are kindly requested to attend.

Loss of a Valuable Ring.—Mahomed Ali Abdul Kader, residing at Dharavee, reports the loss of a gold ring, set with a large emerald and six small diamonds, valued at Rs. 500, which he dropped in the Kanda Mohula Mosque.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—" Bombay Gardens," by Mr. G. Carstensen, and " Miscellaneous Notes. "

The Cowasjee Byramjee Fire Temple.—The annual " Jasun " ceremony, in connection with the inauguration, some years ago, of this sacred temple, took place yesterday morning, on its premises, on the Queen's Road, in the presence of the chief Parsee priests and the leading Zoroastrian citizens of Bombay.

The Rink.—Four competitors entered for the mile race at the Rink on Monday night, and the race was a very hotly contested one. Master Maurice Fred elis, who secured three-quarters of a lap start, came in an easy victor, Mr. Stuart being second. The winner won by nearly a lap, and could have won without any start at all.

The G. I. P. Gymkhana. — The annual Christmas treat and sports, in connection with the G. I. P. R. Gymkhana, are to be held on the 26th and 27th inst. Toys and tea will be provided for about 200 children. The sports which are to be held on the 27th inst., comprise nineteen events. There will be an *alfresco* dance each evening.

The Sunday School Union.—A meeting was held last night, at the Bowen Memorial Church, Apollo Bunder, to welcome Dr. Phillips, who has just arrived in Bombay, on a mission tour to the Sunday Schools of India. To-day the whole of the scholars and workers in connection with the European and Native Sunday schools of Bombay, assemble at the Town Hall, to hear an address from Dr. Phillips.

Burned to Death.—At a Coroner's inquest held in Champagully, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Goreebai, aged 13, the wife of Khemchund, a student in St. Xavier's School, it appeared that deceased, in removing a kettle from the hearth on the 29th ultimo, accidently set fire to her *saree*, the flames setting fire to her *cholee* as well. She died on Monday night, and the jury returned a verdict, in accordance with the above facts.

Death of a Maratha Reformer.—Mr. Jotirao Govindrao Fulle, the leader of the Maratha Satya Sadhar Samaj, died at Poona last Friday, at an advanced age. The deceased was a great advocate of the backward classes, and up to the last carried on a determined warfare against priestcraft and all oppression of the lower and despised classes by men of the privileged caste.

Young Thieves sentenced to the Lash.—Two boys, named Pandu Babaji, aged 15, and Balkia Tatya, aged 9, were yesterday brought before Mr. Hamilton, at the [illegible] armlets, worth Rs. 6, from a little girl, and the latter for stealing several pieces of dry cocoanut. His Worship sentenced the first to receive ten stripes with a rattan, and the second five cuts on the hands.

Anniversary of a Parsee Fire-Temple.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Banajee Fire Temple was celebrated yesterday, at Karellwady, by the performance of the usual Jassan ceremony by Dustoor Khoorsedjee Bozonjee, the high-priest of the fire-temple. A very large gathering of Parsees took part in the ceremony. The premises of the fire-temple presented a very trim appearance, owing to its thorough repair and repainting after a long period ; and the gardens attached to the compound were equally attractive.

A Thief's Ruse.—Apaji Gopal, residing at Duncan Road, reports that he engaged a carpenter for some repairs in his house on Monday. Taking the workman to the bazaar he purchased some nails and sent him home with them. The man on returning to the house told his employer's daughter, a girl of 9, that her father had sent for her, and having thus enticed her away robbed her of a bracelet, worth Rs. 25, and disappeared under some pretext.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., this evening.:—

Triumphal March... ... H. Robinson.
Song ... Love's Old Sweet Song. Molloy.
Overture ... French Comedy ... Keler Bela.
Valse ... Casino Tanze ... Gung'l.
Grand Selection ... Madame L'Archiduc ... Offenbach.
Quadrille ... Fun of the Fair ... W. Williams.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Concert of Native Music.—Lovers of native music will have a treat provided for them, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Saturday evening. Ustads Mahbub Khan and Enayat Hussan from Agra, who are well-known to be famous vocalists, are announced to appear and give a concert of classical Indian airs and melodies. As the prices of admission are small, a large gathering may be expected, and as the space is limited, those who intend to go would do well to purchase tickets at once. In the advertisement, which appears in another column, will be found full particulars, as to where tickets may be obtained.

From the Sea to the Workhouse.—Under the provision of the Vagrancy Act, Patrick Gallagher, a Eurasian lad, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Standford. Gallagher stated that whilst he was sleeping near the Nacoda Tank on Saturday night, he had been robbed of Rs. 13 and his certificate by a man, named Brennan. Although the police made inquiry no evidence could be obtained of Brennan's guilt. Gallagher said he was the son of an artilleryman, and had been born in Vellore. He had been discharged from his vessel in Dundee, and had worked his passage out to Bombay, His Worship sent the lad to the Workhouse.

Attempt to commit Suicide.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Hack charged an old man, named Mooleyshunker Narayenshunker, with attempting to commit suicide by swallowing an overdose of opium. The evidence showed that the prisoner had been found under the influence of the drug, of which he had taken three-quarters of a tola. He was conveyed to the hospital by his son where, after restoration, he said he took the opium to free himself from the annoyance of a casteman, and two letters were found in the prisoner's packet containing a similar statement. His Worship, considering that Mooleyshunker had already suffered one day's imprisonment, made him over to his relatives, warning him not to take any of the drug again.

Drunk and disorderly.—A Portuguese, named Lawrence Martes, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the instance of Inspector Holdway, with having, while under the influence of liquour on Monday, used abusive language to certain women, in DeLima Road, and further with assaulting a police constable, whose coat the accused tore. The plea was that he was merely joking with the girls. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 or suffer three days' simple imprisonment, and also to pay eight annas to the peon for his coat. Lizzie Johnson, a European woman, was also brought upon a similar charge. She pleaded that she was not drunk, but was standing crying at her door, when the policeman arrested her. She was fined one rupee, or in default to suffer two days' simple imprisonment.

A Mean Theft.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Grey charged Chintoo Tukaram, a Hindoo, dressed in female attire, with stealing a pair of silver wristlets, valued at Rs. 2-8. The prisoner was playing with the child of Mahomed Bux, the complainant, on the otta of a house, at Colaba, and after he had left the wristlets were missed. A report of the theft was made to the police, and upon investigation it transpired that the prisoner had sold the ornaments to a Marwaree for Re. 1-5. Further search resulted in the thief being traced to Muddun, but at first he denied having committing the theft ; but it was discovered the ornaments had been broken and melted. Prisoner in defence stated that the mother of the child had requested him to obtain her money by selling the child's ornament, but this allegation was denied by her. His Worship convicted the prisoner on the evidence adduced, and sent him to the Common Jail to undergo three weeks' hard labour.

Criminal Breach of Trust by a Bill Collector.—Bhicajee Ramjee, a bill collector, was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged by his master Jusub Rahimtula, a house-owner, with not making good several sums of money due on account of rents collected, amounting in all to Rs. 425. A loose system of accounts in small note-books, octavo-sized, appear to have been kept and no proper check maintained. On counsel for both parties agreeing to come to some reasonable settlement outside the Court, it was understood that in such case the charge should be withdrawn at to-morrow's hearing. The accused admitted a certain amount of unpaid balances, and his Worship remarked that it would be advisable for him to settle matters by paying up rather than run the risk of going to jail, which would be no satisfaction to either the Court or the complainant.

Children's Concert in the Town Hall.—The children of the Catheral High Schools, who have for some time been undergoing a vocal musical training, under Mr. B. G. Hebditch, are announced to give a concert, in aid of the school building fund, on the afternoon of Tuesday next, in the Town Hall. It may appear premature to say much in favour of the young choir now. But from the manner in which they sing at practice it is evident their training has not been lost on them. A cultured singer himself, Mr. Hebditch has instilled into the youthful vocalists the value of clear enunciation. In the course of study, Mr. Hebditch fell upon the excellent plan of putting the rules for his pupils into rhyme and setting the lines to music, which had the effect of impressing the lessons more firmly upon the children's memories. The programme, which has just been prepared includes part-songs for boys and girls, glees for girls and boys separately, simple little trifles for the infant class, and a Christmas play.

Thefts.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, a Native Christian, named Joseph Silva, aged 28, was charged with the theft of a metal watch, worth Rs. 6, the property of one Lawrence Fernandez. Accused admitted the theft and pawning the watch to an Irani. He also admitted having been twice before convicted of theft, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Pandu Babaji was also charged with the theft of a watch, worth Rs. 10, the property of one Shiva Babaji. Accused admitted the theft, and said he had pawned it for one rupee with a Ramoosee. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Purshotum Natu was charged with the theft of a leather cigar case, containing currency notes for Rs. 50, Rs. 43 in cash, and one dollar worth Rs. 2¼, altogether Rs. 95-4, the property of one Vulu Tejpal. Accused stated that he went to live with his uncle, and as his brother turned him out for drunkenness, he stole the money and had before arrest spent Rs. 40 in drink. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Defaulting Tax-Payers.—Several persons were brought to the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, to answer charges under Section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, specified against each by Mr. G. Moore, License Inspector, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner. Nuthu Masing was charged with using a place for the storage and sale of bundles of firewood, in Haines, Road, in contravention of the Act. Accused pleaded that he had stopped selling firewood for a fortnight. He was ordered to pay the annual fee of Rs. 5-8 or suffer three days' simple imprisonment.—Runchordas Motidas was ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 55, including his fee of Rs. 50-8 for keeping horse stables, in Baboola Tank Road, without a licence.—Ibrahim, the servant of Haji Dada Rahimtula, appeared to answer a charge of storing coal dust without a license. He was ordered to pay Rs. 11, inclusive of the fee of Rs. 10-8.—Jarubai, the wife of Ismall Suleiman, admitted having a small charcoal bazaar, but said her husband was away from Bombay, and she [illegible] ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 30, including a fee of Rs. 25-8, the fine being for his persisting in storing and selling firewood, in the Gunpowder Compound New Road, without a license after a former conviction.

A New Insurance against Fire.—Many attempts have been made of recent years to invent fire alarms, which will by automatic action and the influence of a slight amount of heat give warning of a sudden outbreak ; but none seem to have met with such success as Messrs. Witter and Sons' patent steam fire alarm and pressure indicator, commonly known in England as the Witter Sprinkler. From the testimonials which Messrs. Witter & Sons have received from millowners and proprietors of large factories, and also from accounts of fires which have appeared in various papers, the " Sprinkler" would appear to be a most wonderful invention. What is claimed for it is that it never fails to act, being certain in its actions, and only one " Sprinkler" in operation will give the alarm. It will give an alarm should the pressures in the mains get below a certain point ; and it possesses this merit that the alarm can be worked with steam whistle or gong or both combined. On Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock a party of gentlemen interested in the invention, by special invitation of Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee & Co., Bombay Agents for the " Sprinkler," will have an opportunity of witnessing for themselves the value of the indicator, it having been arranged to have a test of the machine at the Western Indian Mills, whose agents are Messrs. Thakersey Mooljee, Sons and Company, Chinchpooghly. Messrs Witter's " Sprinklers " have, we understand, been approved of by the Fire Offices, and Mutual Insurance Companies, and have been extensively adopted by the leading firms in England. At a time when mill conflagrations are so frequent and so disastrous, this subject must necessarily engage the serious attention of the mill companies and house proprietors.

MESSRS. BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY'S CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

In view of the approach of Christmas and the New Year, Messrs. Badham Pile & Company have just completed re-stocking their establishments in Bombay, Poona, and Secunderabad, with new goods, and for convenience of customers have published a well compiled catalogue profusely illustrated. Everything that comes under the head of tailoring, dress-making, millinery, &c., is supplied by Messrs. Badham, Pile & Company, and at most moderate prices, as a glance at the catalogue will show. They draw special attention to their tailoring department, but it is hardly necessary to say much in regard to that. Long experience and constant study have placed Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co., in a position to give their constituents the advantage of a selection of high-class goods, for every possible requirment in clothing, for all occasions, of materials especially purchased and adapted for wear in the tropics. And not only that, they have also on inspection a large choice, suitable for wear in Europe in all seasons. For decorations, it may here be mentioned that a staff of men are kept on the premises for making special gold and silver laces. Coming to Section II. we find everything that is necessary under the head of hosiery, gloves, ties, linen, hats, rugs, and even jewellery and perfumery. To the shirt department special attention is devoted, and they guarantee a satisfactory fit, good appearance, and superiority in finish. Of ties and scarfs there is a great array, a fresh importation having just arrived, all made specially light, and in textures suited to the climate. No one need fear getting anything but the best of hats and helmets at Messrs. Badham, Pile's. A choice stock of hats in all the latest shapes and colours has just arrived. They have also some novelties on exhibition of helmets, terai, and pith hats. A great point to be watched in the manufacture of hosiery to be worn in a warm climate is that it should be made of non-irritating materials. This is a matter Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co. pay particular attention to ; and certainly their long experience of Indian requirements places them in a peculiary favourable position to supply the correct and most durable articles that are also really adapted for wear in this country. Passing to Section III. we find Gladstone and fitted bags and dressing cases, steel trunks, and all the requisites necessary for camping, including camp folding tables, indiarubber travelling baths, portables wash-stands, &c. Special attention is also devoted to the boot and shoe department, as also to saddlery. Next we come to the ladies' outfitting department, in which all the latest fashions have been secured. In all cases, for gentleman's clothing and ladies' dresses, as well as boots and shoes and saddlery the catalogue is furnished with self-measuring forms so that no difficulty may be experienced by up-country customers in ordering goods.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE BOMBAY SALT ACT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DEOKI WOMAN AND MALAMMA WOMAN.

This was a reference by Mr. H. Woodward, District Magistrate of Kanara, from a decision of Mr. Govind Vithal Deshpande, Second-class Magistrate at Ankola, who, in September last, convicted the two accused women of manufacturing salt without a license, under Section 47 of Bombay Act 2 of 1890, para. A, fining one Rs. 10 and the other Rs. 15, with the alternative of eight days and ten days' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

Mr. Woodward, in making the reference, said that the Magistrate appeared to have held that the mere act of boiling any kind of salt in water, with the sole object of removing impurities and rendering it more palatable, constituted manufacture in contravention of the law. No inquiry was made by the Magistrate whether the salt in question had paid duty or not. By Section 11, no one may manufacture salt without a license from the Collector. " Manufacture" is defined to include every process for the purification or refinement of salt. Mr. Woodward was of opinion that the use of the term " includes" signifies that any process of refinement or purification of salt may amount to manufacture, but need not necessarily do so. The Salt Act, he remarked, is fiscal and designed for the protection of the revenue. If as must be presumed in these cases, the salt had paid duty, no loss would result to the revenue by further purification, and so the penal clauses of the law did not seem to apply.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court in the case of Deoki, woman, said :—The Magistrate does not find that the salt was originally contraband. On the contrary, he distinctly says that there is no proof that the accused separated from earth the three tolas of salt found in her house, and there is nothing to show that her own story is not true. She says that her child poured some water into the pot in which she kept her salt, thus melting it, and that, not wishing to lose the salt, she put the brine on the fire and evaporated the water thus producing dry salt. The heating of the brine was certainly " process " by which the salt was " separated from brine," and fell therefore within the definition of " manufacture " contained in Section 3 (*g*) of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890. But in the circumstances of the case, a fine of Rs. 10, with eight days rigorous imprisonment in default of payment, was excessive and wholly disproportioned to the character of the offence. (See also our judgment in Criminal Reference No. 132 of 1890 of this day's date.) We reduce the fine to one anna and award one hour's imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. Any sum levied from the accused in excess of one anna to be refunded.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court in the case of Malamma woman, said :—The accused bought some dirty salt in the bazar, and in order to clear it, dissolved it in water, which she boiled after removing all particles of dirt from it. She thus obtained some clear dry salt. The process by which the salt was separated from the brine falls within the definition of " manufacture" contained in Section 3 (*g*) of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, and as the accused had obtained no license to manufacture salt under Section 11, her act is punishable under Section 47. But, in the circumstances of the case, the fine of Rs. 15, with ten days' imprisonment in default, appears to us to be excessive and wholly disproportioned to the character of the offence, especially as the Act has only come into force recently, and contains a new definition of the word " manufacture," which will apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes. We reduce the fine to eight annas and award one day's simple imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. Any sum levied from the accused in excess of eight annas be refunded.

A POLICEMAN REFUSING TO GIVE UP HIS UNIFORM.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MADHAVRAO BHAGVANTRAO.

This was an application for revision from a decision of Mr. Kirpashunker, First-class Magistrate, Panch Mahals District, who, in October last, convicted the accused of wilfully refusing to deliver up the articles of his dress, under Section 37 of Bombay Act 4 of 1890, and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case are these :—On the 1st October last, the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, while taking inspection of the mounted policemen, found the [illegible] inspection was over, the accused went to the duffadar and abused him, taking him as the man who got him fined. The duffadar reported the matter to the superintendent who summoned the accused before him, and finding his conduct insolent, suspended him and ordered the duffadar to take up his dress. The accused refused to give it up to the duffadar and went home. The duffadar reported the matter to the chief constable, who sent a constable to call the accused with his dress. The accused would not listen to the constable. Hence this complaint. The points for the Magistrate's decision were :—1 Whether the District Superintendent of Police suspended the accused from his office and empowered the duffadar to receive his dress from him ; and 2 whether the accused wilfully refused to deliver it up to the duffadar. The Magistrate found both the points in the affirmative and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

Mr Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said : The accused has been convicted, under Section 37 of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890, of refusing to deliver up an article of clothing, in accordance with the provisions of Section 35 (1) which requires any person, who for any reason ceases to be a police officer, to deliver up his clothing. The accused was under suspension at the time when he refused to deliver up his clothing. He was subsequently dismissed.

After he was suspended and until he was dismissed, he continued to be a member of the police force. He did not cease to be a police officer while under suspension. The Magistrate's decision was, therefore, illegal. We reverse the conviction and sentence and acquit the accused of the offence, of which he has been convicted, and direct that he be set at liberty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 1.

Stisted, Capt, Ms Somerset L I, on leave, from Belgaum.

December 2nd.

Leslie, Lieut, 20th Bo Infy, on privilege leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES—December 2nd.

Adams, 2nd Lieut Ms R E, on transfer, to Bangalore.

December 3rd.

Nicholson, Lieut, By Comt Dept, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

1. The adjourned Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters at 6 o'clock this evening.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to " D." Company :—No. 2958 Vol. W. Netscher, No. 2959 Vol. R. McKinnon, and No. 2960 Vol. H. O. Bazely.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be Riding School for Recruits every morning excepting Thursday the 4th instant, till further orders. All Recruits are requested to attend so as to be ready for dismissal from Riding School on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

2. On Thursday next, the squadron will parade at 7 a.m. sharp, on the Kennedy Sea Face. All arms.

3. The following having resigned are struck of the strength of the corps :—Lce.-Corpl. X. Castelli and Trooper A. H. Armstrong.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

I.—The following drills will take place this week :—

Evening Drills.

Thursday 4th instant.—There will be carbine drill at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Morning Drills.—To-day, (Wednesday) 3rd, and Friday 5th instant.—There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a.m.

II.—There will be class firing at Coorla Range, on Friday, the 5th instant. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

III.—On Saturday next, the 6th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Knight Errant Captain J G Mathews, cleared yesterday for Havre and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W McAdam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo, 532 cases opium, 70 horses, and 44 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain J Valentine, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from North Shields, with a cargo of 3,746 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A V Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Floombhoy Mr E Esperance, and 951 deck.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 480 tons, Captain W L Stewart, will sail to-day for Kathiawar coast and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Owen, Mr B H J Rustomjee, Mr N Jamsetjee, Major Lyster, Lady Sassoon, Mr and Mrs E Sassoon, 2 European gentlemen and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hebe	1699	Clausen	A	
" Sculptor	..	..	C	B & P S N Co
" C of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir Charles & Co.
" Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co,
" Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
" Henzada	1340	Avern	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
" Suez	1366	Wood	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.
" Greatham	1531	Humphries	Q	J Mackintosh & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
S. S. Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Neera		Nacoda		....

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
" Nubia	3551	Knox	2	W & A Graham&Co
" Rosetta	3410	Crew	2	......
" D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni
" Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co.
" Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Tanjore	1404	Raffin	9	Haji Cassum.
" Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
" Tanjore	1404	Raffin	11	Hajee Cassum
" Europa	1433	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co,
" Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co
" Kt. Errant	2131	Thomas	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	King Arthur (s)	McAdam	Busreh, Nov 13.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi, &c.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Schmidt	Aden, Nov 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Sculptor (s)	Macalister	Jeddah, &c.
	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Havre, &c.

The steamer Kistna, Captain Stewart, obtained her port clearance yesterday for K. Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Pekin, for China, &c.
" King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Chilka, for Rangoon, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 2.

For Liverpool.

Nubia s—200 bales rags, P Heerjee ; 48 bales wool, R Moosa ; 75 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 16 bales wool, S M S Baboola; 21 bales wool, C Ludha.

Kirby, Hall s—2 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 105 cwts linseed, N Nensee and Co ; 1,001½ cwts myrabollams, N Khairaj and Co.

City of Dublin s—395 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchund.

For London.

Oriental s—55 cwts gum, 22½ cwt mother-of-pearl shells, and 3 cases nutmegs B Sajeen ; 10 cwts chutney M Poonjeajee and Sons ; 130 cwt gum, C Chuterbhoy ; 1 bale carpets, H M Shroff ; 39¾ cwts ivory, P Khoosal ; 12 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co ; 18 bales skin, E Gangjee and Co ; 9 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 30 bundles ganja, W Vishram; 23¾ cwts ivory, Joosubchand ; 12 cwts ivory. N Mecanee.

Suez s—18 bales skin, E Gangjee and Co ; 19¾ cwts fishmaws, P Damien [illegible] W and A Graham and Co.

For Hull.

Greatham s—2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ramjee Ebjee ; 16,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts bone meal, C Harroon.

For Antwerp.

Kt Commander s—165 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 120 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

Henzada s—4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Nubia s—4,140 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,979 cwts wheat, and 150 cwts groundnuts, and 45 cwts gingelly seeds, John Fachiri ; 4,080 cwts gingelly seed, Tyabjee and Co ; 450 cwts gingelly seed, 400 cwts copra, R Kaderbhoy.

For Gibraltar.

Nubia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Venice.

Oriental s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Boston.

Nubia s—50 cwts fishmaws, F S Pannett.

For Port Said.

Europa s—200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Hebe s—40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—175 cwts red raisins, Mahomed Hajee Essac Ellias ; 46 cwts sandal wood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 6 bales twist, P F Talati ; 77 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co ; 136 cwts Khismiss, H A Esmail and Co.

Venetia s—150 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 20 cwts horns, Mahomed Hajee Ellias, 100 bales twist, United S and M Co Limited ; 30 cwts raisins, 11 cases peacock feathers, M Framjee.

For Shanghai.

Pekin s—150 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 500 B twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 265 bales twist, and 16 bales T Cloth. Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Venetia s—75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 90 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

For Yokohama.

Venetia s—25 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 5 bales twist, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, National S and W Co of India Ltd ; 25 bales twist, Framroze Rustomjee Papa.

For Kobe.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, Framroze Rustomjee Papa.

Venetia s—88 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Calcutta.

Java s—176 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass ; 51 bales cotton.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 29.)

Home Department.

The Hon Sir S C Bayley, KCSI, CIE, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th Dec.

Mr J W Neill, of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Mr A Mackenzie, CSI., of the Indian Civil Service, on the 18th inst.

Police.

The services of Lieut S H Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command in the Upper Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 1st Jan, 1891.

Foreign Department.

Capt W E Evans-Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, Political Assist of the 1st class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Leave and Appointments.

Mr. D J Burbridge, Assist Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Military Department.

Col Sir W S A Lockhart, KCB, CSI, Bengal Infantry, to command a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier General Sir J W McQueen, KCB, vacated.

Hyderabad Contingent.

Brigadier-General M Protheroe, CB, CSI, Madras Staff Corps, offg Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed in that appointmet, vice Major-Genl R C Stewart, CB, Madras Cavalry, appointed to the command of the Burma District.

Quarter Master General's Department, Intelligence Branch.

Capt N A Bray, 2nd Battn, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Depy Assist Qr Mr Genl for Burma.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to be probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut C W G. Richardson, Norfolk Regt ; Second-Lieuts T S Tancred, 15th Hussars ; G Capron, York and Lancaster Regt ; J R Cardon Royal Scots ; and R M Barff, West Yorkshire Regt.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut F C Rampini, South Staffordshire Regit ; and Second-Lieut R A Firth, E Y Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Brigadier Genl E Stedman, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspr General of Police, Burma, for one year ; and Lieut F G H Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.

Capt F Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for 8 months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut Col C E Harenc, Bengal Staff Corps Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-command 4th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for six months ; Capt P B Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry, (m. c,) for three months ; and Lieut G H C Colomb, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 4th Gurkha Regt (p. a.) for six days.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-Genl W M Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 8th Oct, 1890, of Lieut-Genl H H James, Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotion is made subject to H M' approval :—Bengal Staff Corps.—Major M Armstrong to be Lieut-Colonel.

Mr F Morrison, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough for one year and two months.

Public Works Department.

Mr W B Taylor, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th Nov. 1890.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, November 27.)

The Revd H W Griffith, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Govt of Bombay, is appointed second Chaplain of Rawalpindi with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr E B Steedman, Depy Commissioner, from the Gujrat to the Hoshiarpur Dist, of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 24th of Nov 1890, relieving Lieut-Col H M M Wood.

(*North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 29.*)

Mr J H Cox, C.S., to be an Assist Magistrate and Collr, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.

Mr F S Tabor, C.S., to be an Assist Magistrate and Collector, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr T A H Way, C.S. to be an Assist Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and to be posted to the Lucknow district.

Mr S H Fremantle, C.S, to be an Assist Magistrate and Collector, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district.

The Revd W H Bray, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to be Chaplain of the Lucknow Civil Lines.

Bdge Surgn J Cleghorn, M.D, Civil Surgeon, 1st class, having returned from leave, resumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Lucknow district.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev J I B Cockin, Junior Chaplain, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF DECEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head " Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·041	S W	3	80·1	56·1	77	..	..	−0·07
Agra	30·057	S E	3	81·1	56·6	77	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·037	S	3	80·1	52·5	68	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·015	E S E	1	81·0	51·6	75	..	..	−0·14
Jhansi	30·005	S S E	2	85·4	57·9	63	..	..	−0·08
Jacobabad	30·051	N E	2	74·4	53·5	76	..	2·50	+2·50
Kurrachee	30·021	E N E	4	83·6	61·9	89	..	?	?
Ajmere	30·051	Calm.	1	81·3	55·6	?	..	0·10	+0·03
Deesa	29·990	E N E	8	81·6	61·8	50	..	..	−0·08
Rajkote	29·975	E N E	4	84·9	71·9	76	..	..	−0·35
Neemuch	30·033	Calm.	5	83·3	53·2	59	..	0·03	−0·07
Indore	30·019	Calm.	1	84·1	53·6	47	..	0·03	−0·35
Saugor	30·013	S E	5	80·3	55·8	52	..	0·09	−0·37
Jubbulpur	30·091	Calm	1	79·4	46·9	76	..	0·60	+0·09
Hoshangabad	30·058	E	4	83·3	54·8	71	..	..	−0·39
Khandwa	30·020	E	2	86·7	56·6	60	..	0·26	−0·09
Raipur	30·044	E N E	2	80·0	57·3	73	..	1·07	+0·52
Nagpoor	30·051	N	3	81·2	56·3	71	..	2·53	+1·74
Amraoti	30·018	E	5	84·8	59·8	61	..	1·43	+0·79
Akola	30·039	N E	4	84·5	60·0	55	..	0·74	−0·09
Surat	29·967	W N W	L	89·1	59·0	77	..	0·01	−0·14
Malegaon	30·032	Calm.	1	86·9	51·5	60	..	0.72	−0·04
Bombay	29·968	N N E	9	83·7	70·3	79	..	1·25	+0·67
Poona	30·050	Calm.	3	85·0	52·9	69	..	4·46	+3·20
Sholapore	30·033	N E	7	85·2	52·0	53	..	6·83	+5·88
Ratnagiri	29·968	S S E	5	85·4	61·9	61	..	1·38	+0·87
Belgaum	29·974	Calm	1	81·3	51·9	42	..	5·06	+3·20
Goa	29·990	E	8	81·0	73·0	95	..	1·76	..
Karwar	29·941	N E	3	87·3	63·5	85	..	2·30	−0·57
Mangalore	29·925	E N E	2	87·8	69·9	76	..	1·31	−2·07
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	29·940	E	L	88·3	74·6	78	..	5·40	−2·17
Bangalore	30·006	N E	2	79·7	55·4	72	..	9·62	+5·88
Secunderabad	30·010	Calm	2	83·2	52·6	69	..	1·67	−0·22
Masulipatam	29·956	N N E	3	85·1	69·0	72	..	10·46	+3·19
Bellary	30·028	Calm	2	84·5	57·0	70	..	4·54	+2·37
Cuddapah	29·977	S E	..	88·6	64·0	82	..	2·06	−3·56
Madras	29·929	N N W	11	85·8	71·2	81	..	4·70	−12·74
Coimbatore	29·955	E	2	89·2	68·8	77	..	0·76	−3·53
Trichinopoly	29·939	N N W	5	91·1	66·3	69	..	5·01	−0·74
Negapatam	29·916	N N W	9	82·0	71·3	81	..	15·55	−3·27
Colombo (1st)	29·906	N	5	84·5	74·0	77	0·02	10·65	−2·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed somewhat irregularly. It has risen at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Goa, Bellary and Negapatam, but has fallen elsewhere. High readings continue to be recorded at Jubulpore and low readings on the West and East Coasts. The baric gradients to the southwards of lat. 16 are moderate, but otherwise the isobars are not indicative of any change in the weather. The barometer reads below the average every where, the deficiency being considerable in Gujarat, and also locally at Jhansi, Karachi, Neemuch and Saugor. Winds on the Coromandel Coast have a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation, while elsewhere easterly, south-easterly, south-westerly and north-westerly currents prevail generally. The force has been rather strong at Madras and Negapatam, fresh at Bombay and Goa and generally light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Bombay, 12 miles at Madras and 8 at Nagapatam. The maximum temperature has generally risen over the whole country, except in Gujarat, the Indus Valley and also locally at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Bellary, where it has fallen. The highest maximum was 91° at Trichinopoly. Nights are very hot in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and locally at Deesa, Khandwa, Akola and Amraoti, but the departures elsewhere are moderate. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jubulpore (47°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially cloudy over the greater part of the Indian region. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. The barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report in the Bay has disappeared, and fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, GRAIN-SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder in the godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of rice grain-sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured Piece-goods, twist, &c.—

4 cases fancy red prints.
1 " white nansooks.
2 " coloured stripes.
2 " Turkey red cambrics.
1 " coloured handkerchiefs.
5 " white shirtings.
1 " " gauze.
3 bales " handkerchiefs.
3 " G shirting.
3 " dhootees.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1890.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4 FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS, YELLOW EARTH, &c.

Under instructions from Colonell W. H. Haydon, R E. Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. at Upper Colaba Store-yard, opposite the Church, consisting of old posts, battons, boards, rafters scantling, iron rods and shelves, meter pipes, gratings, doors and frames, yellow earth, coir ropes, brass cocks, corrugated iron sheds for removal (1 near The Merley Hall) and at old Sanitarium, opposite the Sassoon Dock, consisting of iron clips, pieces of angle iron purlins, old rafters, battons, bamboo mats, &c.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, C. I. ROLLER, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel W. H. Haydon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., at Arsenal Park compound, consisting of old rafters, large quantity of country tiles, old iron, &c., and after at the store shed, Esplanade, near Sir J. J. School of Art, consisting of old rafters, railings, scantling, posts, bamboos, and chips, bamboo, mats, C. I. Roller, iron bars, railing, shutters, firewood &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 3, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE OF HANDSOME JAPANESE WARE SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment of 15 cases of handsome Japanese ware, just landed ex. s s. "Gwalior," consisting of Mukawachi tea cups and covers, satsuma and bishin tea and coffee sets, ovary, caga and satsuma vases, ovary tea sets, tea cups, and dessert plates, caga bottles, coree enamelled vases and wall flower vases, glass pictures.

The above will be sold in lots to suit all buyers, and is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Mody, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in a godown close to their Auction Rooms on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m, the undermentioned goods, viz :—

About 30 boxes champagne in quarts and pints by Jules Mumm and others, 1 case small mirrors, 1 case spectacles, 3 large cases of candles, 6 cases bottles Cassis de Dyon, 7 cases drums of oil and paint, 2 cases tins green peas, 4 cases sardines, 10 cases almond oil, 1 case gum, 3 bags of corks, pieces of water, silk, velvet and cotton dress cloth, silk ribbon, straw hats, bonnet flowers and feathers, hairpins, gold lace blankets, 42 bags root, scale with weights, &c.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.
SALE OF PRINTING MATERIALS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., the following printing materials, consisting of printing presses, such as super royal, foolscap, half foolscap, perforating, paging and ruling, English and Gujerati types, fancy borders, brass rule and leads, cutter, type cases, stands, galliss with stands, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Cooper, Madon & Co. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, at the Godown in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Cathedral, the remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of drugs, extracts, pills, fluid extracts (American), chemicals, tinctures, liquors, bottles, assorted glass and stoneware jars, pommade bottles, medicine bottle cases, godown scales, measures, tincture presses, retorts, gas burners and fittings, pocket syringes, tooth paste, ointment and gallipots, copper baths and basins, glass cupbords, tables large shelves, computating cases, a very handsome English-made gilt dispensing counter with bevelle mirror, &c., &c.

The above will be on view six days before the sale-

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., by order of Raojee Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., jointly with that of Luxmibai, widow of the late Vinayek Juggonath Sunkersett, and administratrix *de bonis non* with the Will annexed to the estate of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near the Sunkersett Family House, the following very valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the several chawls, stables and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,883 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a passage dividing the said premises from the property on which stands the family house of the Sunkersett Family, on the east by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the south by the several properties abutting on the north side by Dooker Gully, and on the west by the Mahomedan Burial Ground.

For catalogue of further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome ssrong 4 seated open carriage in very good order.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-1½ years old quiet to ride and drive.
1 Chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong Victoria in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th December at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Breach House," Mahaluxmi, near the Temple, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case by Treacher and Co., a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a strong circular glass fronted miniature brougham, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. F. DUMBELL, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankha proof, Hink's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by John Roberts and Co., very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich toned semi-grand Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, &c., &c., &c., the property of Nowrojee Manockjee, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 3. 1890.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
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Khandalla.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

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JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS !
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ! !
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowl Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

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PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2.

CONSOLS remained at Saturday's rate of 96⅛ in London yesterday ; but there was a further decline in the market rates of discount, say of ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and of ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4¼ and 4 per cent., respectively. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England ; Silver was unaltered at 48⅜d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower on Fours, at £80⅞, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents. at £83⅞. In New York the metal was ⅛ cent down, at 106⅞ ; with demand Exchange on London 1½ cent lower, at 4·86 dollars. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅞ per cent. lower, at 107½. Four lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay were allotted yesterday at rates ranging from 1s. 6⅝d. to 1s. 6 23-32d. the latter showing an advance of 5-32d. on the extreme price obtained on Saturday, and of 25-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at 1s. 6¼d. French Rentes advanced ⅛ per cent., in Paris, say to 95½ ; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·28.

A further decline of 1-16d. was established in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d. per lb. "Fine" and "Fully Good" Broach being also lower to the same extent, but other descriptions unchanged. The fresh quotations for American Arrivals are 5 3-64d. for December, and 5¼ for April-May deliveries. The market closed quiet, all round, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 600 Surats. The Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady with a moderate demand.

In New York, 9 7-16 cents. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, March Futures being quoted at 9·40 cents. against the last quotation for February of 9·37 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 40,000 bales, the figures to date giving the following comparison with those of the preceding two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts...	40,000	46,000	56,000
Two days' do. ...	86,000	91,000	85,000
Since 1st Sept.........	3,260,000	3,170,000	2,687,000

Business in our local market for the staple has been upon a small scale again to-day, but the feeling remains steady and prices are unchanged. With the exception of a small lot of old Kutch, taken at Rs. 157½, the purchases reported to-day, summing up about 1,750 bales, have been in ready New Cotton, consisting principally of Julgaum and Ginned at Rs. 178-82 ; Pachora, at Rs. 176¼-6½ ; Dhulia, at Rs. 173 ; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 173 ; and comprising smaller parcels of Khangaum Ginned at Rs. 191 ; Akola, at Rs. 187 ; and a little Bengal, at Rs. 169 per candy.

The usual weather and crop reports from the Cotton districts advise slightly cloudy weather at Oomrawattee, but no rain ; and none had fallen over any other portion of the Cotton area since the middle of last week, bright and seasonable weather continuing to prevail in all the circles. Picking was general and Cotton was arriving, though only in small quantities at the district marts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles ; and arrivals were expected early at Broach. In all the districts of the Dhollera circle the flowering of the plants was advanced, and the bolls were rapidly ripening, while at Bhownugger picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

WHEAT continues to be neglected by exporters, and only a small business has transpired again to-day ; but dealers do not lower their pretensions, and previous rates are quoted, all round, in the face of liberal supplies.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent in a quiet market, with prices quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	5,747	bales.
Wheat	64,603	cwt.
Linseed	9,965	"
Gingelly....................................	15,339	"
Ground Nuts................................	1,779	"
Castor Seed	2,455	"

FREIGHTS show no improvement, the feeling in [illegible] no fresh business worth

EXCHANGE.—1s. 6⅝ to 9-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 7d. for three months' sight Credits, were first quoted this morning with an easy feeling in the market, and the higher rate for Demand was quickly lost. Telegrams from Calcutta reporting a very unsettled market there had their effect on ours, and we closed weak at our quotations. No Merchants' Bill have been offering, and business has been very dull. Some Bank Demand has been placed at 1s. 6 9-16d., but this rate was doubtful at the close. We quote forward Bank Demand for January at 1s. 6 11-16d. ; and Credits at 1s. 7⅛d. for January, and 1s. 7⅛d. for February delivery, and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 9-16 to ⅝d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic.........	Nominal.	
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 6 13-16 to ⅞d.	"
Credits do.	......1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Francs do.	......1·99⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement over, the usual quiet feeling which followed has been apparent in the market to-day, and hardly any fresh business has been done for Money or Account. The cash price of Fours at closing was 1-16 per cent. lower than yesterday's final rate, at 103½ ; and for the January account 103 3-16 was quoted. 106½, nominal, has remained the quotations for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has again been a good demand for some Cotton Mill shares, more particularly Manockji Petit, Luckmidas and Hyderabad at our quotations, Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, have improved to Rs. 3,650 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Brankson Hall arrived here from Karachi via Marseilles this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Inchulva left here yesterday.

The City Line steamer City of Edinborough left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

DEC. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo arrived here on the 30th ultimo.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here this afternoon.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 2.

Mail steamer Oruda from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been steady moderate demand.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅞
4½ per cent. "	83⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	107½
Bar Silver	48⅜

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 1.

10 p.m.	76·3

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

6 a.m...	71·8
10 a.m...	76·7
2 p.m...	81·4
4 p.m...	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SOUTER—November 1, at Shanghai, North China, the wife of Mr. Frank T. E. Souter (eldest son of the late Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., C.I.E.,) of a son.

MARRIAGE.

AGABEG—AGABEG—November 15, at St Paul's Church, Asansole, by the Rev J Ellis, Edger Clarence Agabeg, youngest surviving son of the late A L Agabeg, Esq., of Calcutta, to Aline Agatha, only daughter of the late Paul Agabeg.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890.

THE Factory Commission have sent in their report to the Government of India well within the time that was allotted to them. The Resolution appointing them was dated the 25th September, they began work in Bombay on the 4th of October, and they finished their inquiry at Calcutta a month later, dating their report on the 12th of November, or three days before the date by which Government asked that it should be sent in. This is quick work, and we hope the result will prove as good as it is quick. The Commissioners consisted of Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal as president, Raja Peary Mohan Mukharji, C.S.I., Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., and Mr. Mahomed Hussein, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces. Associated with them as representatives of the mill-hands were Mr. N. N. Lokhanday, president of the Bombay Mill Hands' Association, Babu R. L. Ghose, for Bengal, and Mr. Framji Maneckji, foreman of the Cawnpore Woollen Mill, for the other province. The Commissioners held their inquiries at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and Calcutta, holding twenty-eight meetings, visiting thirty-four factories, and examining ninety-six operatives. We need not here repeat, except in a general way, what we have always insisted upon, that the restriction of the evidence to that of the operatives themselves, without check or comparison with the testimony of mill-owners or managers, though it was imposed upon them by the resolution under which they were appointed, reduces the value of the evidence and possibly that of the recommendations which have been based upon it. The Commissioners themselves seem conscious of the weight of the criticism which has been directed upon them on this point, for they admit that it would serve no useful purpose to make an elaborate analysis of the evidence, or to refer to the evidence of any one witness or set of witnesses to establish any particular point under consideration. In this they have done wisely. A very considerable part of the evidence, to say the least, cannot be regarded as strong, and an analysis of a good deal of it might have had anything but a satisfactory result.

The first question with which the Commissioners deal is that of the limitation of the hours of work for women. Government had asked them to report as to whether the limitation of such hours to eleven in any one day was proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India. The Commissioners reply that it is proper and sufficient, but with the exception of Mr. Bengali, who makes a brief separate report upon the point, they advise that the limitation should not be absolute. [illegible] labour is only utilized to an appreciable extent in jute, cotton, and woollen factories. In the cotton industry about eighty per cent. of the female operatives are employed on hand reeling, which is in no way connected with the machinery worked by motive power. These operatives work, as a rule, less than eleven hours a day, and as piece-workers they can take such intervals of rest as they like during working hours. But the remaining twenty per cent. work with moving machinery, and the Commissioners say that if the limitation is imposed in their case, they will be replaced by male adult operatives or by half-time children. They propose, therefore, that an exemption from the eleven hours' limit should be granted in the case of this class of female operatives, finding a warrant for this in the proceedings of the Berlin Conference to which Sir John Gorst and Mr. Holt Hallett have so confidently appealed. Mr. Bengali differs from his colleagues on this point, thinking that if the recommendation is adopted the intention to restrain factory women from overwork will be frustrated, and suggesting as an alternative the adoption of the shift system which seems to work well in the Calcutta Mills. The strongest reason for the Commissioners' recommendation perhaps is that nowhere have the female operatives expressed a desire to have their present hours shortened. It would have been well if they had thrown some light upon the physical condition of the women operatives, so as to show whether or not they are the worse for the hours they work. It will strike most people as not quite consistent that they recommend the limitation in the case of women who they found actually work less than eleven hours, and who as piece-workers can take as much rest at intervals as they choose. Without pronouncing at present between Mr. Bengali and the remaining Commissioners, it seems to us that his attitude is more consistent than theirs, inasmuch as they propose to extend the protection of limitation only to the class of workers who appear to require it least. Then comes the question whether the Indian Factory law should follow the English in recognizing "young persons" as a class intermediate between children and adult workers. On this matter, upon which they could obviously derive very little guidance from the evidence, we believe they have decided rightly. They have pronounced against the "young person," on the condition however, that the maximum age of children should be raised to fourteen. It is almost certain that any attempt to establish the intermediate period would be a failure. It would necessarily be a shorter period than it is in England, for the transition from childhood to maturity is so much more rapid in this country, and this means that it would practically be ignored, and that the "young person" would shade off into the adult, and would soon disappear. We pointed out long ago that it was no uncommon thing for children under the statutory age of twelve to be working as full-timers in the Bombay mills, and the evidence given before the Commission, if it proves anything, proves that the practice exists elsewhere, and perhaps on a not inconsiderable scale. After the difficulty there has been in exacting a compliance with the law when only two classes, children and adults, have been recognised, it is certain that the introduction of a third class, that of young persons, would only serve as another opportunity for evasion. The best solution of the problem is to be found in raising the age to fourteen. The Commissioners have satisfied themselves that the present maximum age of children, twelve, is too low, for it is impossible to guess with accuracy the age of any child who may be over ten and under thirteen. The only test now applied is the counting of the child's teeth, and the Commissioners say that as a practical test this has proved a failure. For various reasons fourteen is an age the indications of which are much more reliable than those of twelve, and fourteen was the age recommended by the Factory Commission of 1884, in which the mill going interests were freely represented, as well as by the medical committee appointed in connection with the same Commission.

While thus proposing to raise by two years the age to which the limitation upon child-labour shall apply, the Commissioners propose also to materially reduce the weight of that labour itself. At present the maximum time during which a child under twelve years of age should work is fixed by law at nine. The Commissioners think they will avoid all chance of causing inconvenience if they recommend seven hours as the extreme limit within which children should be employed. Now here is a point upon which their recommendations obviously and seriously suffer from the defective nature of the inquiry. They have heard the evidence of children from seven years of age and upwards—witnesses whose view of labour must be very indefinite except upon the general proposition that play is better than work. But the evidence of no employer of labour has been taken upon the suggestion to reduce the juvenile labour by two hours at the same time that the period of adult labour is curtailed by two years. The Commissioners would seem to be conscious of the defect, for they observe that in fixing the hours of work for children the greatest care must be taken to see that nothing is done which will make it impossible for the factory-owners in this country to make full use of the labour of children. The factory-owners' view of the question, therefore, might well have been taken in connection with that of the troop of children from seven to ten years of age to whom Dr. Lethbridge and his colleagues lent such a willing ear. There is always the very practical question to consider whether a nine hours' limit is not a better protection to children than one of six or seven hours—the half-time limit—since half-timers have been known to work for the first half of the day in one mill and to finish the day in another. On the holiday question the recommendations of the Commissioners do not go in advance of well-considered opinion. The workpeople want a weekly holiday —they want it so much that nearly all of those who gave evidence on the subject in Bombay expressed their willingness to pay for it by sacrificing the day's wages. The employers as a rule are equally in favour of it, and both employers and workmen find the advantage of having it on Sunday. It is remarkable, indeed, how universally the Sunday holiday is being favoured by the operatives. On this point Government may legislate without any fear of exciting hostility on either side. The Indian counterpart of the eight hours day finds no encouragement from the Commissioners. On the whole the operatives examined seemed to prefer that there should be no interference with the present working day, which extends from daylight to dusk, and the matter is not one in which the State is called upon to do more for able-bodied men and free agents than they are disposed to do for themselves. The case for an Eleven Hours' Bill would be weaker in India than is [illegible] for an Eight Hours' Bill in England ; and that is saying a good deal. A fair case is made out for the fixing of a uniform hour for commencing work in the Bombay mills ; but the device of a central steam whistle to waken the operatives may waken many others besides, and the suggestion that is made upon that point will require careful consideration by the Municipality, if ever it is brought before them. There are several recommendations in the report which lie outside the range of legislation, such as those relating to the monthly payment of wages, to the provision that should be made for disabled hands, and to the provision of medical advice and treatment. One suggestion—supposing that a mill employing 100 children spends Rs. 16 a month for two teachers for them, the Municipality or Government should double this subscription and provide two more teachers —raises a question very much in controversy in Bombay just now ; but it should not be altogether passed by nevertheless. Meanwhile upon the general question submitted to them the Commissioners make one observation whose appropriateness no one will dispute. "We hope," they conclude, "we may be allowed to say that we have been profoundly impressed with the vast and far-reaching benefits which the people of India are deriving from the development and prosperity of the great industries which we have seen on our tour through the country. It would, in our judgment, be a great calamity if by any injudicious recommendations or unnecessary restrictions the prosperity of those industries were endangered"—a sentiment which may very properly be underlined for the enlightenment of Mr. Holt Hollett and a few others.

FOR the exclusive benefit of post and telegraph officials, a departmental life insurance and monthly allowance scheme was formulated some time ago, but it does not seem to have found favour with so large a proportion of servants as might reasonably have been expected. And the report for the past year, which has just been issued, shows that during the year now closed only a hundred and sixty six persons insured their lives for an amount aggregating Rs. 2,71,250 as compared with two hundred and twenty-three for Rs. 3,27,900 in the previous twelve months. The fall in the number of new policies as compared with the number in the previous year is attributed to the large number of insurance effected by employès of the Telegraph Department in 1889 on the extension of the scheme to the department and the Director-General of the Post Office finds consolation also in the reflection that apart from such special circumstances, the number of fresh insurances would naturally fall after the first few years from the introduction of the scheme, although the number of active policies may rise continuously. There is, too, some satisfaction in the statement that the total amount realised in premiums on both new and old policies amounted during the year to eleven thousand rupees more than the previous year. Yet the fact remains that though there are over forty-three thousand employès in the postal and telegraphic offices only 924, a little over two per cent., have availed themselves of the advantages offered by the scheme—so low a percentage indeed that there would be little cause for surprise if the abolition of the fund were decided upon. The higher officers of the service, who have perhaps least need to assure, and who have in some cases doubtless insured principally to induce their subordinates to adopt thrifty and provident habits, show a larger percentage of members than any other branch of the service. Of the 166 who effected insurances during the year only a hundred and twenty-one were natives. In the Bengal Presidency the benefits of insurance are most appreciated. Of the total number of new policies last year, 63 were issued to servants in Bengal and Assam ; nineteen in Madras, and only three in Bombay. It may be that the advantages offered by the scheme are not brought sufficiently clearly before the officers for which the scheme was most particularly intended. The monthly allowance scheme has practically proved useless. Since the commencement only three contracts have been effected—one for five rupees and two for fifty. It seems almost incredible that intelligent officers such as are to be found in the Postal and Telegraphic service should neglect the opportunities of providing for a rainy day which are so considerately offered them and the desirability of which is so apparent.

THE Calcutta papers mention a rumour that Mr. Justice Wilson is to succeed Sir Andrew Scoble when that gentleman vacates the post of Legal Member of Council next year. There may be warrant for this, as the post has attractions which are not to be found even in the highest judicial appointments in India. At the same time equally confident rumours that have lately been prevalent in Bombay have designated Mr. Justice Wilson for the next Chief Justiceship that may fall vacant in India, wherever that may be.

MR. H. RIDER HAGGARD in a letter to the *Times*, says :—It chanced that I travelled to Egypt with Mr. Jameson when he was on his way to join Mr. Stanley, and in the course of many friendly conversations I became well acquainted with him. So far as my judgment goes, a more gentle, kindly, good-hearted gentleman I never met ; and all I can say is that if any one were to tell me the story which has been told to Mr. Stanley, that with his own eyes he saw the horrors Mr. Jameson is reported to have perpetrated, I should answer that he lied.

THE Madras Railway authorities prosecuted forty-seven persons last month for committing offences against the Indian Penal Code, Railway Act, and Company's Bye-Laws.

SOME person or persons, writes a local paper on the night of the 24th ult., pulled down the temporary bamboo posts supporting the Sapper Telephone wire, skirting the Cubbon Road at Bangalore, cut it in two places at about 300 yards apart and carried off the wire. These thieves appear to have a great partiality for their copper wire as this is the 3rd or 4th time quantities of it have been stolen.

MR. RICHMOND does not regard the high prices of modern art-work with quite the satisfaction which Mr. James Orrock finds in the fact. At least he does not regard this sort of encouragemant as favourable to art of the decorative kind. On the contrary, the large sums paid for pictures have, in his opinion, had an injurious influence in this direction. He has heard the question, "How can I afford to execute a wall painting unless I am paid what I am able to earn easily by portraiture." Sculpture is, as are told, in the same position. The sculptor, forced to accept commissions for posthumous portraits, in order to live, and the cleverer man he is the more surely is he drawn away from his early ideals by the cold and changing moods of the fashionable world and converted into "a hack portrait manufacturer." In Mr. Richmond's opinion if great decorative works are to be accomplished, the old system of master and pupil must be revived, so that fine design may be obtainable at a moderate cost, and the execution of it may be leisurely and sure—not of necessity by the designer's hand but under his immediate supervision.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent statements to the contrary in the *Times*, writes Mr. Labouchere, I hear from Gibraltar that smuggling is simply rampant at that place. The Spanish carabineers who recently shot dead a sentry belonging to the 60th Rifles, were chasing smugglers at the time. A week or two ago, a captain of the Lancashire Regiment fired on a large party of smugglers who were trying to force his sentries, and killed one of them ; and it is not long since a sentry belonging to the Staffordshire Regiment was seized by a party of smugglers and held with a revolver at his head, while the rest of the party made off with their booty. It will be strange if complications do not arise out of this trade sooner or later. The new Governor is, I hear, much less squeamish than his predecessors about firing by sentries, and since the murder of the 60th sentry on the neuteral ground, the men have had express permission to shoot in self-defence. Not many nights ago two Spanish officers who had approached the British lines and failed to answer the challenge, were fired upon, but without any harm being done.

THERE is a legend in Sicily told by mothers to their children that on All Souls Day the dead issue at night from their graves, and go to rob sweetmeats and playthings of all kinds to make presents to all good children. The dead leave the Convent of the Cappucini, and walk in procession two by two, first those who have died of a natural death, then those who have died by capital punishment, and lastly those who died suddenly by accident. They are wrapped in white sheets, and carry a greater under one arm, and the resin torch in one hand ; and as they go they recite litanies. The grater serves to scratch the feet of the children who lie awake to watch what presents they bring, and when they hide them. Very often the dead play practical jokes, leaving in the open corners of the house, pans of charcoal onions, or bits of iron, instead of playthings. They then carefully hide sweetmeats and toys in the most distant and dark parts of the house, next day the children cry because they cannot find the things, and are angry at the tricks played.

ALL men know the price of corn and beef in the markets, or may know if they please ; but who is to determine the value of a manuscript tale ? Mr. Commissioonor Kerr thought he could do so, and thereby adjudicate upon the claim of Miss Kate Eyre to be paid for a tale entitled "How I Found a Plot for my Story," something more than the publishers who had inserted it in one of their magazines had awarded her for her labour. Two guineas and sixpence—a fractional sum which wears an air of very careful calculation—was the amount paid into court, but as the story filled eight large pages Miss Eyre insisted that this was inadequate. Mr. Commissioner Kerr in these circumstances, took the story home, read it carefully, and was able at next hearing to rejoice the heart of the writer with the announcement that he considered it "a very good one." Unfortunately, however, it had subsequently occurred to him that whether he liked it was after all not the point, but rather what was its market value. Miss Eyre, luckily for herself, was able to show that another publishing firm had paid her for such contributions at a rate nearly four times greater. It was on this evidence that the Court finally awarded her eight pounds five shillings and costs.

ONE of the rarest of modern books, says *The Academy*, is the little volume of the poems which Mr. Ruskin collected from the magazines and issued for private circulation in 1885. All of these poems were written before he was twenty-six. But Mr. Ruskin has from time to time written others, which have never appeared in print. He has, however, now given permission to Mr. W. G. Collingwood, his former secretary, to edit all of his poetical works that he himself deems worthy of preservation. The new matter is nearly as large again as that contained in the volume of 1850. The whole will be arranged in chronological order and approximately dated, so as to furnish, together with notes, a sort of autobiographical commentary on the author's life. The mode of publication will be in two volumes, of about 230 pages each, with twenty-five plates from drawings by Mr. Ruskin never before published, illustrative of places mentioned in the poems, besides facsimiles. Three editions will be issued, ranging in size from large quarto to small octavo. Mr. George Allen, of Orpington, hopes to have the work ready early in the new year.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

A Manifesto signed by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, O'Connor, and Gill has been issued at Chicago, declaring that Mr. Parnell's leadership of his Party is now impossible, and condemning the Manifesto he has just issued and the attitude he has assumed towards Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, and the English people. Mr. Parnell, the Manifesto adds, has entered upon a rash and fatal path along which the safety of Ireland forbids her following him. The hope is then expressed that Mr. Parnell's patriotism will prevent him plunging Ireland into the horrors of dissension and undoing all his past services.

This Manifesto will be read at the Parnellite Meeting to be held in London to-day.

Mr. Parnell has not started for Cork yet and will attend to-day's Meeting of his Party.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 1.

President Harrison in his Message to Congress states that Secretary Windom has administered the Silver Act with the object of bringing into circulation, at the earliest, the full monthly amounts of Treasury Notes provided for and supporting the Bullion market. The President says that some months' further trial is necessary to determine what permanent effect the law regulating the purchase of silver will have on silver values though he considers it best not to renew the suggestion for an International Conference to attain an agreement as to the fuller use of silver coinage at a uniform ratio. But the large supply of gold in America tends to promote international agreement as to the free use of the silver as coin and metal.

THE MADRAS GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 2.

Lord Connemara, having given over charge of the government of Madras to the Honourable Mr. Garstin, Member of Council, on Monday afternoon, leaves for England on Sunday next. His Staff will remain with Mr. Garstin

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

No further manœuvres, it is probable, will take place at Attock Camp, owing to the continued rain to-day.

THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT JUDGESHIP.

The Honourable Mr. G. E. Knox took his seat as Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

H. E. the Viceroy, after opening the Water-Works at Agra, leaves by a special train to-morrow for Benares.

THE CENTRAL INDIA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 2.

The following are the winners :—The Holkar Cup, Mr. Locke's Isonomy ; the Rutlam Purse, Mr. Cotgrave's Dulcet ; the Polo Scurry, Captain Daly's Abdul ; the Central India Cup, Captain Roni's Whitebird ; the Maiden Plate, Captain Laming's Balloon ; and the Novice Stakes, Major Moller's Sam.

THE ATTOCK MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAIRABAD CAMP, DEC. 2.

Owing to the continuous bad weather, almost unprecedented at this season, the second and third phases of the Attock manœuvres have had to be abandoned. A rehearsal of the field-firing took place on Saturday and to-day. On Tuesday, the field-firing of the combined forces was carried out. The field-firing on such a large scale has never been tried before. The force consisted of twenty-one squadrons, nine battery, and seventeen battalions. The whole was under the command of General Elles. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was present. The operations consisted of a reconnaisance of an entrenched position by the Cavalry, the attack of the position by the Artillery and Infantry, and a pursuit through a mountain pass by the Cavalry and Horse Artillery. Many novel features were introduced, such as disappearing screens and a counter-attack by the imaginary enemy. The firing seemed to be generally-good. There is to be a review by the Commander-in-Chief and march-past on Thursday, after which the Camp breaks up.

THE EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 2.

A solemn vespers, in honour of St. Francis Xavier, was celebrated this evening with unsurpassed splendour and pomp in the Convent of Bom Jesus, the Patriarch Archbishop presiding. There were present :—The Archbishop of Calcutta, the Bishop of Cochin, Meleapur, Hydrabad, Deccan, Cottayam, and Poona, Mons. Zaleski, the Apostolic Administrator of Bombay, and hundreds of foreign European and Native missionaries, and Goa priests. The Church being overcrowded thousands of people and many foreign pilgrims have had to stand outside the temple. The solemn chant of many hundred voices, banded together with the music, made the ceremony very grand and imposing. The interior of the Convent was splendidly decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The adjoining extensive square, called Largo de St. Francis Xavier, was also illuminated with lanterns and tumbler butties. In accordance with the instructions from the Patriarch Archbishop the facade of all the churches and chapels throughout Goa will also be illuminated in the evening.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, DEC. 2.

At a large public meeting, held on the 30th November, containing representative men of all creeds and professions eight delegates, including two Mahomedans, were elected to represent Bellary town and district at the ensuing Calcutta Congress.

A PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 2

Dastur Kaicobad left Secunderabad last night for Gulbarga *en route* to Poona. Many Parsee ladies and gentlemen were present to bid him good-bye. A wealthy citizen of this place Haji Sajunlal presented the Dastur with a shawl. On the platform garlands and bouquets were showered as the train moved on amidst loud cheers. Parsees and several officials were present on the Hyderabad station.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

ONCE more has Mr. George Grossmith approved himself a true prophet. Is not the ex-Savoyard Lord High Chancellor the composer of a deliciously and delicately comical musical monologue called "The Lord Mayor's Show in a Fog ?" The pageant which usually takes place on the Ninth, but which for obvious reasons was held on the Tenth of November, was partially obscured by a fine old high-flavoured fog, through which the braying of the brass bands came in a charmingly veiled but somewhate muffled manner, just as they do from Mr. Grossmith's skilfully manipulated keyboard.

⁂

I did not see the Show ; and I gleaned my knowledge of it from eye witnesses. But I saw the fog—with a vengeance ! We came up from Brighton, on Guildhall banquet-attending intent, by the 9-45 a.m. Pullman. We left sunshine at the English Capri. We revelled in sunshine all the way to Wandsworth Common ; and then, without a "with your leave," or a "by your leave," the fog swooped down on us, even as the Assyrian of old came down, like a wolf, on the fold.

⁂

Is there not a disease known to the Faculty as the *opprobrium medicorum* ? They ought to have found out a cure for it long years ago, but hitherto their efforts have been wholly unsuccessful. Should not the London Fog—I mean the non-natural part of it—be considered the opprobrium of our men of science ? Parliament has in its time offered rewards for the discovery of the Longitude and of a cure for the stone, and has voted large grants of money to the discoverer of vaccination and the inventor of the perforated postage stamp. I hold that a premium of at least £50,000 should be offered for a practicable plan for modifying the artificial elements in fogs.

⁂

The Guildhall banquet was on the usual scale of magnificence, and the dinner was a better one than usual. This last statement I also make on hearsay ; since I went to Guildhall, not to eat or drink, but to see the grand festival and listen to the speeches. I have got well, thank goodness ; but I have still the fear of the doctor before my eyes ; and many a time on Monday evening did I fancy that I felt the touch of an ebony wand and heard the warning voice of Doctor Pedro, Recio de Aguero, who took his degree at the University of Ossuna, who so cruelly spoilt the dinner of Sancho Panca when he was governor of the island of Barataria.

⁂

But to the speeches. Rather their manner than their matter. Of the last you will have read enough and to spare in the daily papers. The Lord Mayor, a handsome gentleman with a thoughtful face, a good deal of culture, I should say, and great precision of utterance. An old Harrovian, they told me. His speeches commendably brief. The Chinese and Persian Ministers, in returning thanks for the *Corps Diplomatique*, were simply admirable. They rose, smiled beamingly—*that* was audible, at least—and sate down again. Demosthenes wasn't in it.

⁂

The Lord Chancellor made a singularly exuberant harangue, and threw up his arms wildly by way of peroration. The very horsehair in his wig seemed to stand out in porcupine quill-like fashion in unison with his lordship's irate utterances. I confess that I was rather frightened at the Cancellarial outpourings against the wickedness of somebody, somewhere, about something to most people a mystery.

⁂

The speech of the evening was, of course, that of Lord Salisbury. Politically it sent us away as wise as we came ; but it was full of quiet humour and polished sarcasm. The hits at General Boulanger and American pigs were especially happy. I was pained, nevertheless, to hear the lobster incidentally alluded to as an "unintelligent animal." Unintelligent ? Why when a lobster has a sore leg or a wounded claw, does he spend his money on doctor's fees on nurse's wages, or on lint, ointment, and bandages ? Not a bit of it. *He just shakes the sore leg or the wounded claw clean off* ; a new limb begins immediately to sprout, and the "Palinurns Vulgaris" goes on his way rejoicing. Unintelligent, quotha !

⁂

What on earth was the reporter of the *Times* about when, describing the visit paid by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to the Law Courts, he wrote that the Judges took their seats "in State robes and wigs, and *wearing their black caps*." It is only when a murderer is sentenced to be hanged that the judge who pronounces the culprit's doom assumes the "black cap"—which is simply a slip of black cloth placed on the summit of the judicial peruke. That which the *Times* reporter mistook for "black caps" were probably little triangular cocked hats, such as the one which Dickens describes Mr. Justice Stareleigh as wearing when he presided at the trial of "Bardell *versus* Pickwick."

⁂

Our London Stock Exchange is said to be not only the greatest money market in Europe ; not only a wilderness of stock jobbers, where "bulls" bellow and "bears" growl, but also a magazine of jokes and a factory of facetious stories. All kinds of sport are popular in Capel Court, and the "House" is accustomed to adjourn over the Derby Day. I daresay, too, that the members can be occasionally slightly frisky ; but I doubt whether they make the demoniacal uproar in which the *habitues* of the New York Stock Exchange delight ; or adorn themselves with false noses, cauliflower wigs, and pink or peagreen hats, as the money-mongers of the Empire city are wont to do about the time of the New Year. But there has recently been made visible a sad reverse to the medal. The New York Stock Exchange was, on Monday, "a howling Bedlam," when Mr. James Struthers, an operator in Illinois Central, burst a blood vessel in the brain and died on the floor.

⁂

Mr. Stead's monograph in the *Review of Reviews* on the Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., is, to say the least, diverting. To me it has afforded a fund of the richest entertainment. I have had the advantage of knowing Mr. John Morley ever since he came, some thirty years ago, a very earnest young man from Oxford, to launch his barque on the great stormy sea of journalism. I thought then that he would soon become a master mariner, and eventually rise to the command of great galleons.

⁂

Knowing—very much knowing—Mr. Stead opines that Mr. Morley is not a "born journalist ;" that he is "in intellect an aristocrat"—is not *aristos* Greek for best, bravest, or noblest ?—and that he is "totally devoid of the journalistic instinct." I do not believe in "born journalists" nor in the "journalistic instinct," although I *do* believe that there are "born" eavesdroppers and keyhole listeners, and people with an instinct for leasing-making and scandal-mongering. But to be endowed with such an "instinct" does not, I apprehend, make a man a journalist.

⁂

I have the honour to belong to a good many clubs and to frequent scarcely any of them : but there is one Society of which I should certainly not like to be a member. It is a Guild. I refrain from quoting its full title, for fear of being thought irreverent ; but I must confess to have read with a kind of blood-curdling feeling that this particularly gruesome Guild, "started as a local society at Hatcham in 1872," has provided nearly a hundred parishes with funeral palls ; has given away hundreds of shrouds and lych palls ; and has supplied black vestments to 150 churches, besides copes, chalice-veils, altar-frontals, stoles, and mortuary candlesticks. "Mortuary candlesticks !" 'Corpse candles," evidently.

⁂

Mr. W. Larking, B. A., has written a book called "A Gateway to Knowledge," in which a lady with the agreeable Christian name of Sophia tries to induce a little boy called Tom to learn geometry by telling him anecdotes about Plato and Euclid, and other merry old souls of scientific proclivities. And then the *Daily News* in a smart leaderette proceeds to "chaff" Mr. Larking for expecting to "rope-in" children to learn mathematics by practising on their rosy innocence.

⁂

But stay awhile smart *Daily News*. Did the clever leaderette writer ever hear the story of Benjamin Constant and his tutor ? The renowned French publicist and orator was, in his youth, invincibly reluctant to receive any instruction in the classics. He had a sensible tutor, who one day proposed to him that, just for the fun of the thing, they should try to invent a new language which only they two should be able to speak and write. So they set to work—always in fun—to devise an alphabet, a grammar, and a dictionary : the pupil thinking that his inventiveness was quite keeping pace with that of his master ; and at the end of twelve months young Benjamin discovered, one fine morning, that he had not invented a language, but that he had learned one, *and that it was Greek*. Here was a "gateway of knowledge" quite in Mr. William Larking's line.

⁂

A school-attendance officer recently reported to the Royston Board of Guardians that the girl children were not allowed to attend school unless their hair was "cut or braided,' and that they were sent home if they appeared with their tresses hanging down their backs and tied at the ends. The supreme authority of the school subsequently explained that for forty years it had been the rule for the children's hair to be either braided or put in a net ; but he denied that any regulations had been made as to cutting.

⁂

Braided hair looks very pretty. Fifty years ago school-girls used to wear their braids in pig-tails ; forty years ago they—and their elders, too—wore plaits gathered round the head ; and now plaits or pig-tails have come into use again for lttle misses. I own that I should like to see a revival of ringlets—not heavy, pendant, sausage-like ones, but frizzy, corkscrew ringlets, such as those worn by Queen Henrietta Maria and Mademoiselle De la Valiiere, and by Anna Thillon in the opera of the "Crown Diamonds." These delightful feminine adoraments were laughed out of fashion in England by some ill-conditioned cynic who dubbed the Anna Thillon ringlets the "Blenheim-Spaniel *coiffure*.'

⁂

But from hair crammed into a net good sense and good taste deliver us ! The fashion was introduced about five-and-thirty years ago—probably by some slattern of a girl as careless as that young hussey' Margery Daw, who "sold her bed to lie upon straw. Back-hair stuffed into a net means unkempt, unbrushed untidiness ; and the unseemly fashion, to the credit of the sex, did not last long.

⁂

It would appear that in the United States there are more than half a million persons drawing annual pensions from the Federal Government for services rendered, or supposed to have been rendered by them during the War of Secession. Of course all the annuitants have not been fighting men—heroes of Bull Run or participants in Sherman's March to the Sea. A good many "war widows" and "war orphans" may be among the recipients of the exuberant bounty of Uncle Sam ; and possibly not a few of the pensioners claims to national reward may be as remote as those of the Yankee humourist in an American comedy which was popular about a quarter of a century since. "My grandfather," the humorist, used to say, "fit in the Revolution : that is, he drew a baggidge waggin. And he was wounded ; leastways, he was kicked by a myowle."

⁂

The pensions average about five and twenty pounds a year each ; and an army of clerks, medical examiners, and other officials, many hundred strong, are required in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, in the mail department of which some 30,000 documents have to be read and docketed every day. Ah ! me, for the brave old days of the English Pension List. I have before me a once notable volume, published in 1832, and called "The Extraordinary Black Book." The pensions enumerated therein would make one's mouth water did they not fill it with Dead Sea apples in the remembrance that of nearly all of these pensions it must be written "*fuerunt*."

⁂

What do you say to £375 to an ex-Controller of the Lottery ; £1,400 to the late Director of His Majesty's Gardens ; £800 to the Registrar of Colonial Slaves ; £4,199 to the late Registrar of the Irish Court of Chancery ; £2,000 to the Warden of the Fleet Prison ; and £2,500 a year to the "executors of Mrs. Burke." Mrs. B. was the widow of the famous Edmund Burke, a great orator and statesman, no doubt ; but let us see what was the amount of the pensions granted to the children and grandchildren of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. There were six of them alive in 1832 and they got £57 a year each.

⁂

With the Stanley-Barttelot-Troup-Jameson-Bonny-Ward *polemos* I have, fortunately, nothing to do. May the best man win, and the truth prevail, say I. But, nevertheless, I want to know whether there is still in London a place called Exeter Hall. I want to know if there be an Aborigines Protection Society and an Anti-Slavery one. And finally, I want to know whether any clergyman or layman intends to uplift his voice in trumpet tones against the hideous and abominable cruelties which seem to have been prepetrated upon the natives of Africa who have been enslaved, hanged, shot, flogged, and tortured with almost inconceivable barbarity by the white Christain gentlemen who went to Africa to "relieve" Emin Pash, and who are at present relieving their own long-pent-up feelings by flinging mud at one another all round.

⁂

Whether this explorer be right, or that explorer wrong, matters to the Public Conscience no more than it did to the poet "whether Mossop kicked Barry or Barry kicked Mossop." But the Public Conscience is concerned and most seriously exercised, angered, and disgusted when it learns that these professed pioneers of civilisation cannot carry out their mission of peace and progress without killing or inflicting merciless floggings or the wretched African thralls of whom they make beasts of burden. When I was young the Public Conscience used to be awakened to indignation by every lash that fell on the back of a West-Indian slave. Are we to sit tamely by nowadays and listen with smug equanimity to the charges of scourgings of two and three hundred lashes administered to the wretched natives of the Dark Continent by their European benefactors ? Up, Exeter Hall ; Up, Aborigines' Protection ; Up, Anti-Slavery Society, and speak out ; It is time.

⁂

Mr. S. B. Bancroft, like a good man and true as he is, has offered to aid Mr. Booth's scheme for the extinction of pauperism with a donation of £1,000 if ninety-nine other good men and true will come forward and do likewise. I entirely disbelieve in the practicability of Mr. Booth's scheme, and I hope there are some people not liable to be infected by temporary popular crazes who are as sceptical as I am on the subject of the Boothian Panacea ; but Mr. Bancroft is not the less deserving of general applause for his magnificently charitable offer.

⁂

Good news for the noble army of philologers. The Marquis of Salisbury is an Arabic scholar. At least three times in the course of his speech at Guildhall did I hear the Lord of Hatfield pronounce the long-since Englished word "tariff" as "tarif." I thought at first that the French Minister of Finance might have popped in at the chateau Cecil, Dieppe, some time in the autumn, and had a chat with the noble owner *sur le tarif* ; but on reflection I remembered that our tariff comes by a circuitous French and Italian route from the Arabic word "tarif"—information, explanation, definition.

⁂

John Kemble used to pronounce "aches" "aitches ;" I heard a preacher at Westminster Abbey once allude to "the idolatries of Room ;" Lord John Russell and Lord Brougham were always "obleeged" instead of "obliged ;" Edwin Booth (I think) called Desdemôna Desdêmona ; I know a lady who always called a wasp a "wopps," and the entire and gifted family of the Mayhews invariably said "choculate" for "chocolate" Why not *tarif* or "taarif" ? Addison, by the way, mentions tariff. Possibly he might have made the word rhyme with "leaf" or "chief," even as Pope made "tea" rhyme with "obey."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE editor of an American magazine of some prominence asked Mr. William Waldorf Astor to write a story, for which he was prepared to pay at the rate of two pence half penny per word. There were to be about 12,000 words. The millionaire accepted the offer, and expressed his intention of devoting the payment to some worthy object. He thinks more of writing than he does of his enormous fortune, and is now travelling in Europe with the purpose of collecting material for a new novel.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN BOMBAY.

AT ten minutes past six last evening, his Excellency Lord Harris arrived at the Victoria Terminus from Mahableshwar by the Poona train, accompanied by his Staff—Colonel F. W. Rhodes, Military Secretary to his Excellency ; Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary ; Captain A. W. Forbes ; Aide-de-Camp, Surgeon H. Martin ; and Risaldar Bahadur Rupsingh, Native Aide-de-Camp—Mr. Middleton, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway ; and Inspector Jeffreys. A guard-of-honour consisting of a hundred rank and file of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, was drawn up at "open order" with Band and Colors, on the platform. Immediately on his Excellency alighting from the train he was met by Brigadier-General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, with whom he cordially shook hands. His Excellency then inspected the guard-of-honour, and left with his Staff for Government House in his carriage, driven by four horses, and outriders with an escort of his Excellency's Body Guard. Amongst those present on the station to meet his Excellency were:—Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Brig.-General Budgen, Commanding, Bombay District ; Major Forjett, Commanding, Marine Battalion ; Major Hilliard ; Colonel Pearse, Commanding, Royal Artillery ; Colonel Collingwood, Commanding, Gloster Regt. ; Surgeon General Cates ; Major Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant General ; Major G. W. F. MacMahon, Captain L. E. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General ; Major Barclay, Chief Commissariat Officer, Venerable Archdeacon A. G. Lewis ; T. D. Little ; R. Logan, Accountant-General ; J. K. Spence, Commissioner of Customs ; the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik ; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram ; the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani ; C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate ; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, President, Municipal Corporation ; H. Acworth, C. S., Municipal Commissioner ; C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government ; Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, late Chief Justice of Baroda ; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dadabhoy ; Rev. T. H. Greig ; J. M. Campbell, C. S., Collector ; J. Monteath, C.S., Acting Collector of Customs ; Pryce Weedon, Sheriff of Bombay ; H. C. Hughes, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department ; J. De Courcy Atkins, Under-Secretary to Government, W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate ; G. M. Sathe ; W. H. Walker, Shipping Master ; C. T. Burke, Under-Secretary to Government ; Public Works Department ; A. C. Logan, Under-Secretary to Government ; Dr. Kirtikar, Acting Health Officer, Bombay Municipality ; and Mr. K. M. Kabrajee.

Mr. Scannell, Superintendent, Railway Police, accompanied the Governor from Poona. The usual salute announcing the arrival of H. E. the Governor will be fired this morning from the saluting battery. Professor Wordsworth was a passenger by the same train from Poona.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

YESTERDAY the Port Trustees of Bombay, with nearly a hundred guests, had a sail round the harbour with the object of inspecting the light houses, the light vessel, the entrances and channels to the bunders and the docks, &c. Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer Rajapuri was employed for the purpose, and the party, leaving the Apollo Bunder, about half-past 12, proceeded to Prong's Light-house, which was reached at 1-10 p.m. After a stay of three-quarters of an hour they left for and reached the Outer Light-ship at 2-25 p.m. Luncheon was provided on board with princely liberality. Half-an-hour was spent in the inspection of the light-ship ; and then instead of proceeding to the Kennery Light-house as in former years, the party went up the upper end of the harbour to view the entrances and channels to the docks and bunders. They next went to the Sunk Rock Light-house, and after spending there nearly half an hour, returned to Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m. Among the guests who had accepted invitations were :—Messrs. J. M. Bean, F. C. Macrae, J. W. Brown, R. Logan, Sir Thomas Thompson, Bart., Messrs. H. Stanber, W. W. Squire, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Bewan, P. G. Messent, K. Macaulay, A. C. Clark, Colonel W. H. Wilson, Mr. W. Crowder, Dr. F. F. MacCartie, Messrs. J. P. Baird, James Moore, Colonel K. A. Jopp, R. E., Mr. Hajee Mirza Hussein Khan, Major G. Radcliffe, Messrs. J. Stiven, R. Pescio, H. A. Acworth, F. G. Bailey, Charles Chambers, G. R. Lynn, Charles J. Kidd, S. Hutchinson, Colonel A. V. Riddell, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Hajee Abdul Hoosein Shirazee, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Messrs. R. C. Lees, G. A. Barnett, Amiroodin Tyebjee, Mr. T. D. Little, Colonel W. Merriman, C. I. E, Messrs. J. K. Spence, F. A. Little, R. Macdonald, W. Macdonell, Mahomed Kadri, A. MacLaggan, the Turkish Consul General, Messrs. J. Janni, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, C. Pernet, J. N. Tata, H. W. Uloth, Hajeebhoy Visram, E. W. Campbell, P. B. Savile, Brigadier-General Budgen, Captain J. Dallas, Messrs. J. Dickson, Munjee Nathoobhoy, A. Francke, R. S. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Messrs. J. L. Symons, A. Simeon, Captain F. G. Knox, s. s. Nubia, Captain E. Stewart, s. s. Oriental, Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. G. E. Ormiston, J. Hand, Captain J. Hext, R. N., C. I. E., Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Captain Campbell, Mr. G. G. Craig, Major-General Pottinger, Captain Rudiger German cruizer Schwabbe, Messrs. W. N. Fleming, W. H. Bushby, T. W. Cuffe, Captain R. Phillips, s. s. Kirby Hall, Messrs. W. Bell, T. J. Bennett, A. Breuil, W. Potts, Captain A. Winsloe, Mr. J. H. Sleigh, Captain J. Thomas, Captain H. S. Houstoun, Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook, C. J. Michael, G. R. Johnston, W. C. Hughes, W. Newell, H. Johnstone, J. M. Campbell, C. S., J. Monteath, C. S., C. S. H. Sarl, Prince L. Esterhazy, Mr. A. Von Flesche, Captain Stewart, Messrs. Ostermeyer, Fatteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, &c.

SERVANTGALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You sometimes publish amusing letters written by Natives : perhaps, this genuine epistle from a cook wishing to be engaged by my wife in England will not be uninteresting to your readers. I may remark that 75 per cent. of the capital "I's" were carefully dotted.—Yours, &c.,

F. G.

Madam,—I now answer to your kind letter I receved quite safe, my carrictar was 6 month it is thought to be short but it is a good one. I think Mrs. G—— is at the isle of white I should have been with them now only I had to go to the G W M Cenetral Hospital to undergo an opperation I had to have a tumer taken out of my right grind that was the reason I left I had to give up service for a time and sorry enough I were for Mrs and Mr G——were like a Mother and Father to me. Never had I lived with kinder gentle folks. Madam you send for my photho which I have not on, or I would have sent I can tell you I were the only person Mrs G——could fancy, out of three or 4 dozen for she sed so herself. You asked me my religion is the Church of England of course if you wish me to go with you if yours is defferent I have no obojection must how enclude hopong you find all quite well when I arrives on tuesday I shall start by the half past 9 in the morning train up dont be in any fear I am quite got over my accident for it came off before last Christmas from me.—Yours truly servant.

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THE UNCOVENANTED ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed by "One of the U. C. S.s" in your paper of the 26th November, I write to say that if the Bombay Committee of our Association will start a subscription to enable us to present a testimonial to Mr. King in appreciation of his services in our behalf, I will gladly subscribe Rs. 50 as my mite.—Yours, &c.,

F. G.

THE Queen has just ordered a wide flounce, trimmings, and scarf of finest loom-made Spanish lace, manufactured at Nottingham. It is designed after the real Barcelona "Blonda," and is quite equal in quality and texture to the best productions of the looms of Lyons and Calais. Perhaps Englishwomen will follow her Majesty's example, and begin to wear lace made in their own country.

THE VENTILATION OF INDIAN MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The agitation set on foot by Lancashire manufacturers to improve the condition of the Indian mill operative, may if properly followed up, have results much greater than anything contemplated by the philanthropic spinners. So far the discussion has been carried on either by men who do not know the facts and cannot get at them, or who have all the data at hand, but who will not take the trouble to study them. It is known, and admitted on both sides, that in English and in Indian mills, producing the same yarns, the Indian workman performs much less work than the Englishman, per day, although he works nearly 39 per cent. longer hours. This is remarkable when we observe, that in many other departments of labour, the Indian is not nearly so much behind the Englishman. The coolie employed at the Bombay Docks, loading or discharging cargo, can perform a day's work that would do him credit at London or Liverpool, and this at a rate of pay that would barely find lodging and fire for the British workman. Similarly the Indian blacksmith, mason, firewood-cutter, carpenter, and others offer examples of vigorous work, which say much for the stamina of the workers. The handloom still competes in the interior with the power loom, and many other small industries, notably that of the brassfounder, work is turned out, in quantity and at such a price, as puts European competition entirely out of the market.

What, therefore, is there about an Indian cotton mill, to account for the small production per head, that necessitates such long hours of labour, while the work, material, and machinery, are all the same as in England ? The following figures will assist our inquiry. We shall take, for comparison a spinning room of 15,000 spindles in England and in India, as the question before us concerns *operatives*, and not *clerks* or other employés :—

——	India.	England.
Length of room in feet	220	147
Breadth "	90	132
Height "	15	15
Content in cubic "	297,000	291,060
Cubic feet of space per head	3712·5	7276·5
Working staff, men and boys	80	40
Floor space per person sq. ft.	247·5	485
Length of working day-hours	12½	9
	p. cent.	
Value of operative	50	1·00
Value of operative, in equal time	36	1·00

In the foregoing table the principal feature is the fact that twice the number of people work in almost the same space here as in England, and also that the hours of work are 39 per cent. longer here than there. Yet the Indian operative only performs 36 per cent. of the work of the English operative in a given time. The nature of the work is not laborious : it does not demand the exertion of the smith, the dhobi, or the dock labourer ; it is nevertheless exhausting, for it necessitates a constant alertness of mind and body, of eye and hand, admitting of no neglect that does not involve a corresponding loss in production. The first essential for the maintenance of that alertness is good ventilation, which shall supply that amount of oxygen to the worker, necessary for his physical well being. He can no more do without it than without his daily supply of rice. One of the first effects of impure air is a drowsy feeling, and a diminished vitality that render close and continuous attention impossible ; and, as no refinement of mechanical ingenuity has been able to render the machine independent of the operative, bad ventilation results directly in reduced production. Each spindle is capable of producing so many ounces of yarn in a day, provided it is kept fully occupied and fed, and every minute of stoppage represents so much loss of yarn. It is scarcely necessary to add that when the number of spindles reaches fifty or even one hundred thousand, the loss by neglect may amount to a great deal in a single day. As a rule ventilation has no place in the design of a cotton mill. Every window has a part that will open, but the idea that every human being in the building should be supplied with a certain and sufficient supply of pure air, at a uniform rate, at all seasons, and in all weathers, never entered the head of any millowner in India. Yet the difference of energy between his operatives, and workers out of doors lies mainly in the impure air of his mill. The window openings are, as a rule, placed at such a height that they can only remain open in a very light breeze. If the breeze increases, the windows on the weather side are closed as the wind interferes with the yarn while spinning and the through current is stopped. If the air becomes dry, all the windows are closed, and the operatives work from morning till night in an atmosphere of which the foulness is constantly increasing. As a dry atmosphere renders the cotton fibre hard and refractory and difficult to spin, the floors are sluiced with water, so as to moisten the air. At first this has a cooling effect, but, as the air is not changed, the vapour gets heated, and the air is loaded with moisture to an intolerable extent. To this are added the stenches from dirt on the floor, (decomposed by the water) and the emanations arising from the lungs and skins of the operatives. The whole forming a compound which is poisonous, and which should be the subject of severe legislative measures. Every work on sanitary matters or on ventilations contains figures representing the limits of impurity of the air that should be found in inhabited buildings, and also the quantity of air required for each person, so that his lungs may be properly supplied. There is nothing new to be discovered about it. For generations, mines and buildings have been ventilated artificially by methods only differing in detail, and a cotton factory offers no serious difficulty in the way of the most thorough ventilation. The Indian climate offers fewer difficulties in the way of ventilation than that of England, and as the temperature and moisture best suited for cotton spinning offer no discomfort to the work people, the manufacturer has every reason to give his best attention to the air-supply. He should work as near 85° Fah. of temperature and 65 per cent. of humidity as possible.

An Indian spinning room, such as has been referred to, should be supplied with at least 1,800 cubic feet of air per operative per hour. This for the 80 persons employed would amount to 2,400 cubic feet per minute, and it would require a fan with a four-foot wheel making 108 revolution per minute. The fan would require less than one horse power to drive it. The air should be carried by at least two pipes running the whole length of the room, and suitably perforated, so as to effect a satisfactory distribution. No special outlets for the air need be provided in the walls. In this manner each operative will receive his air-supply continuously, and regularly, as the spindles receive their yarn, for breathing is a continuous process just as spinning is. It is a curious and significant fact, that in the results of all the labours of Commissions on the Factory Question there has not been published a single analysis of the air that the work-people have to breathe. How, I ask, can the true nature of the work be determined, and the hours of labour be judiciously fixed, without this ?

In the matter of ventilation the Indian manufacturer will find nothing to copy in an English mill. It is worse, if possible, on the whole than his own, but this need not concern him. In spite of his high-class engines, and his improved machinery, he has still several economies to realise which will all contribute to increase his profits. The levelling of his machines is neglected, and they waste power unnecessarily. For want of a proper indicator he does not know when his machines begin to use more power than they ought. He often uses oils on his thousands of rubbing surfaces, that being inferior, involves much unnecessary friction, but worst of all, he cuts off the air-supply from hundreds of fellow-creatures on whom his profits largely depend. The subject of reform in cotton factories is such a large one that it is very difficult to treat it with justice within the limits of a letter which must neither be too long nor too abstruse for the average reader. The discharge of unlimited dusts and cotton fluff into the air, and the excessive production of black smoke, both demand the interference of the law, which in the end would prove as beneficial to the cotton manufacturer as did the Alkali Act to the chemical manufacturer in England. But, as the Indian manufacturer understands neither mechanics nor sanitation, the inspector employed to enforce the law would need to be a man of conspicuous ability, who would make no impossible or ridiculous demands, and who, in enforcing the law, could assist the manufacturer in complying with it. I have treated the subject from the utilitarian rather than from the humanitarian point of view, as being to my mind the most appropriate. What I maintain is, that with proper management, the hours of labour may be reduced in Indian mills without reduction of the pay of the operatives, and with positive advantage to the proprietors.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 2. JOHN WALLACE, C.E.

THE painter, Franz von Lenbach, has been commissioned to paint a life-sized portrait of the German Emperor for the Empress. A further picture will form the subject-in-chief of a German coin. The same painter has been busy on a portrait of Count von Moltke, for the new Museum at Hamburg. Professor von Lenbach has also been in attendance for some time at Varzin, painting a portrait of Prince Bismarck.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. DILLON, O'Brien, Sullivan, O'Connor, and Gill have issued from Chicago a manifesto expressing their disapproval of Mr. Parnell's continuance in the office of leader of the Irish Nationalist Party.

THE Exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier commences to-day.

ALL the Government of India offices that do not remain at Simla throughout the winter have now returned to Calcutta, and are getting into working order as fast as the confusion caused by the change will permit.

THE Ganges has again changed its course, and Sahebganj will soon be an inland station, so far as river communication is concerned. A branch line, some four miles in length, will shortly be constructed in order that the increasing traffic with Munihari Ghat may not be in any way delayed.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company has, under arrangement with the Postmaster-General and the Government of India, now opened post-offices of its own in East Africa. Under the agreements made, the company enters the Postal Union under the wing of the British and Indian Governments. Closed mails are being sent from London to Mombasa and Lamu, and *vice versa*, also from Bombay and Aden to Mombasa and Lamu, and *vice versa* Money-orders are also exchanged with England and India. The company is issuing its own postage and revenue stamps, in which the company's badge—a radiant sun, surmounted by an Imperial crown—forms a striking centre piece. It is enclosed within a horse-shoe bearing the company's name. Above the horse-shoe arch are the words "postage," "revenue ;" below is the company's motto "Light and Liberty," and the value in English. Twelve different values of stamps are issued, and their colours are chaste and pleasing.

THE *Times* understands that the Colonial Office, finding that the objects of Mr. Bennett's expedition to West Africa are not of a merely scientific character, as had been supposed, has withdrawn the introductions to the Governors of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Gold Coast Colonies ; and that Commander Lovett Cameron has informed Mr. Bennett that he has severed himself from the expedition and holds Mr. Bennett responsible for all loss and damage.

THE Government of Mysore, writes the *Bangalore Post*, are not prepared to entertain any proposal, for the grant of a concession for the exclusive manufacture, use, and sale of all explosive substances within the territories of Mysore and state with regard to the protection by means of a patent of the newly invented explosive that the Government will be prepared to protect from intimation and piracy within Mysore territory any *bona fide* new invention of this kind by the grant of a special patent.

LADY LYTTON a Paris correspondent says, has paid a private visit to the new Indian teahouse, which has been opened under the auspices of the India tea-planting interest. This establishment, rather paradoxically called a "tea cafe," is situated in the Rue Auber, between the Opera and the western terminus, and is to be a high class cafe, in which tea will be the staple drink. In one or two shops in Paris at which tea may be had, a shilling a cup is charged, whilst a good cup of coffee is to be had for fivepence. At this new tea-house, fivepence is to be charged for a pot of tea, with milk, sugar and biscuits. The "Palais Indien," suggests, and is the offspring of, the Indian Palace of the recent Exhibition. In order to emphasise this connection, the same architect, Mr. Purdon Clarke, curator of the Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, was asked to prepare the designs. The front and the interior are quite unique in Paris. The facade is an arcade of three entrances in the Mogul style. The foremost part of the interior is divided into two parts by an ornamental screen, filled in with panels of lattice work of varied geometrical patterns. All the finer part of the work was done in India ; the rest in Paris.

THE *Egyptian Gazette* of November 12 publishes the following particulars of the tragic occurrence on board the steamer Lusitania :—A passenger by the homeward bound R.M.S. Lusitania sends the following report of an incident that occured in the Red Sea :—"The Royal mail steamer Lusitania of the Orient line arrived at Suez after a good run from Colombo, but a very unfortunate incident occurred at about midnight on the previous Monday. Miss McKnight, a saloon passrenger booked for London, while walking on deck with two ladies and the ship's surgeon suddenly said : 'I have forgotten something,' and, turning round, she walked to the stern of the ship and jumped overboard before any person could reach her. The alarm was at once given, the engines were stopped, two illuminated life-buoys thrown over, and a boat manned by the second officer, Mr. F.V. Webster, a Ceylon tea planter, and three of the crew was promptly lowered and rowed rapidly to the spot marked by the buoys. After a fruitless search that lasted for nearly two hours, the boat returned to the ship and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. The night was very dark, a cross sea was running at the time, and nothing was seen of the unfortunate lady from the moment she jumped from the ship. The cause that led Miss McKnight to commit the rash act remains a mystery to all on board, with whom she had become a general favourite."

THE Russian Grand Dukes, who made a short stay in Colombo, sailed in their yacht Tamara for Singapore on the 21st November.

THE coming of age of the Prince of Naples, says a Rome correspondent, was a fresh occasion for manifestations of loyalty and affection for the royal family. Telegrams reached Monza from all parts of Italy congratulating the Prince. His Royal Highness will by right now occupy a seat in the Senate. Nothing has as yet been decided with regard to the formation of his household.

A GERMAN paper states that a woman from Lunen came into the market-place at Dortmund, bringing with her, in a wicker carriage, a child six months old. A crowd of market people, curious to know her business, soon collected round her ; and were astonished to hear that she wanted to sell her child for ten marks. The crowd grew indignant, and from the threatening aspect of the market people, the unnatural mother deemed it prudent to beat a hasty retreat.

MARSHAL DEODORO DA FONSECA has done away with the last vestige of slavery in Brazil. On the 28th of last month, the anniversary of the issue of the Emancipation Laws of 1871 and 1885, hundreds of former slaves still undergoing long sentences under the exceptional law of 10th June, 1835, received a full amnesty. This law had for its object the punishment of the slaves for crimes and offences against their masters and the members of their families. It was a very severe measure, and was much abused. The Marshal calls his amnesty merely an act of reparation, not one of grace.

BITTER complaint is heard from the medical profession regarding the severity of the unwritten law of professional etiquette. It is not that medical men are forbidden to advertise themselves ; it is that they are constantly under suspicion of advertising themselves when they are really doing nothing of the sort. Lecturing is just now the bone of contention. If a medical man has the gift of public speaking "on every conceivable topic," as somebody has sneeringly put it, why cannot he be allowed to instruct and entertain his fellow-creatures from a public platform ? And if the committee of the local literary and scientific institute will print the name of "Dr. Abernethy Astley Cooper Jones" in big type, with a whole row of initials after it, is it fair to make him responsible for that ? A medical correspondent of the *Lancet*, who from obvious motives suppresses his name, confesses to finding "intense pleasure and relaxation in addressing an intelligent audience," but he had to endure "the darts of slander." A friend of his, a medical man of similar ability and most excellent literary attainments, loved and respected by all who come in contact with him has the fortune or misfortune to be one of our best public speakers. He can make ten guineas by one evening address, and earn as much in an hour and a half as his detractors can do in a week, but, owing to the "intolerably priggish attitude," of his fellow-practitioners, he is obliged even to cease his gratuitous efforts on behalf of the churches, chapels, and local charities.

ALTHOUGH the collection of living animals in the Regent's Park is so large and so constantly being recruited by fresh purchases or presents, hardly a month passes without the arrival of some animal that has never before been exhibited alive to the public. A pair of Speke's antelopes have just been for the first time added to the gardens. This species is one of the numerous forms of animal life the knowledge of which we owe to that explorer and his companion Colonel Grant. The late Captain Speke only succeeded in obtaining the horns and some other portions of the animal, but they were quite enough to show that he had discovered a new species. This antelope is said to have a curious habit, which at least requires confirmation; according to native sportsmen it takes refuge when pursued in deep water, and remains there with the nostrils only above the surface until the danger has passed by.

AN American paper which lately incited its readers to elect twenty male "immortals" has since propounded a like choice of American lady candidates for supreme literary honours. The result is a list which begins with Mrs. Stowe and Mrs. Burnett (author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy"), and ends with Mrs. Blanche Willis Howard Teufel. Mrs. Stowe receives 268 votes and Mrs. Teufel 84 only. It is observed that with the exception of one essayist and five poets the illustrious band are all writers of fiction. "Where," asks a writer in *The American* are the writers on science, on history, on art? Where are the essayists, the dramatists, the critics? The conclusion finally arrived at is that the lady readers of the American paper referred to are mostly "devotess of fiction," who find their chief pleasure in the absorbing novel and the entertaining short story.

THE new Dean of Peterborough has been appointed. It is officially announced that the Queen has approved the nomination of the Rev. Canon Argles to this vacancy, created by Dr. Stewart Perowne's acceptance of the Bishopric of Worcester. A Peterborough correspondent says the appointment of Canon Argles has given great satisfaction to the Chapter and to the citizens of Peterborough generally. Indeed, on Dean Perowne being appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester, Canon Argles was immediately suggested as his successor. He is very popular in the diocese, and he has been a princely subscriber to the Restoration Fund, to which he has given four or five thousand pounds. He restored the fine Norman church at Barnack, of which he is rector, some years ago. His son is Canon of York.

THE captain of the port in Leghorn has received notice that a peasant living near Montenero witnessed the wreck of the torpedo lost on the 16th ult. He did not speak before because he had not heard of the disaster and the inquiries made. He says that he was on a hill near Montenero and the coast, when he saw the squadron pass, and gradually disappear on the horizon. Then he observed another little boat without masts, following the same direction with difficulty. It had the shape of a torpedo boat. He saw it making straight towards a place called Sassoscritto, very near Romito; then he heard a sound as of a cannon shot, and almost at the same moment saw a small column of smoke rise above the boat, and then he saw nothing more. The boat had been engulphed in the waves. The shot was probably a signal of distress. It is likely that a search will now be made at the place indicated.

CHINESE money, long a want, is now a reality. The Celestials did business with both worlds, but they paid them to a large extent in their own coins. Throughout the great Asiatic Empire it was chiefly the Mexican dollar that circulated. The small coins, the threepennies and sixpences of daily and hourly use, were Japanese. Some old money, much battered and worn away, but much prized none the less, there was too. These were the coins struck in the old mint at Hong Kong. With these three varieties—Mexican silver pieces, small Japanese coins, and the moneys of the old mint—the Chinese seemed to have jogged along in the commerce of their ports. All this is to be reformed. They are so conservative in China that with the issue of the new currency has been published an Imperial edict declaring its circulation not merely legal, but obligatory. The severest penalties are threatened for its refusal. The new coins are handsome pieces about the size of a German dollar—the dragon very prominent on the obverse.

THE Belgian miners are reported to be more than ever in favour of the eight hours principle, and prepared to make every effort to obtain it. In some pits a nine hours, and in one an eight hours rule is already in operation; but it is said that the men have no expectation that the mine owners of Belgium as a body will meet their views unless compelled so to do. A national conference on this subject is to be held at La Louviere on the first of next month, preliminary to the international conference which will be held in Paris in March next. Since the National Congress, held at Junieut Goyssart in February last, the organization of the Belgian miners is reported to have gone on extending week by week. Of the 107,000 miners employed in the country, it is calculated that nearly one half now belong to the Unions.

CAPTAIN TRIVER, the African explorer, a Paris correspondent says, was entertained last evening at a punch given by the Geographical Society of Bordeaux. The captain, who has been across the Dark Continent, now proposes to sail round it. The object of his voyage seems to be purely lucrative, or as he puts it, to open up new markets for French manufactures. The subsidy of 120*l*.. which he has obtained from the Corporation of Bordeaux, is certainly a small enough sum, but it will go some way towards paying steamship fares. The Captain, accompanied by M. Metivier, a capitalist, will sail next week from Marseilles. He will proceed to Zanzibar, and thence to Capetown, stopping at Quilimane, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. He will visit Chaboe Island, where there are beds of phosphate of lime, and Port Nolloth, where there are copper mines. He will also visit all the important ports further north, and will return to Bordeaux from Dakar.

MR. COVENTRY PATMORE has made a curious discovery in connection with the bust of Cardinal Newman, which was executed by Mr. Thomas Woolner some fifteen years ago. It is that when this work of art is placed in a room "containing first rate busts of the most famous men of the last generation" it "makes all the others look like vegetables." This arises, Mr. Patmora observes, from its being "so wonderfully loaded with the great Cardinal's weight of thought and character." He is not alone in his opinion; for the editor of the *Spectator* has publicly declared that he "entirely agrees with Mr. Patmore.' Obviously all that remains to do is to build a special room for Mr. Woolner's work. To exhibit it in association with other firstrate busts of Newman's contemporaries would be too hard upon 'the most famous men of the last generation."

ON "Soldiers' Furlough," Colonel James Gildea writes to a contemporary:—"You have allowed me at intervals during the last eight years to plead, through your columns, with the directors of our several railways on behalf of soldiers and sailors proceeding on furlough. Thanks to the energy of Sir Evelyn Wood, than whom the soldier has no truer friend, the boon which I have always ventured to advocate—viz., 'the issue of a return ticket for a single fare'—has now been granted, but only 'to any station on any railway to which there is through booking to Aldershot.' Half a loaf being better than none, we must be thankful for this concession; but may I venture to hope that the insertion of this letter will attract the attention of the railway companies throughout the kingdom, and induce the directors to issue similar orders to their general managers to recognise all soldiers and sailors in uniform, without any limitation as to any particular station? The Great Western has for many years given this indulgence to marines and seamen of her Majesty's ships stationed in all ports of the United Kingdom going on leave. Is it too much to ask that a similar concession be granted on all railways to men in uniform of either service?"

THE NEW BOMBAY SALT ACT.

THE Bombay Salt Act of 1890, which has come into force recently, and contains a new definition of the word "manufacture," is likely, as remarked by the Bombay High Court, to convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes. Mr. Woodward, District Magistrate of Kanara, brought to the notice of the High Court two cases, in which Devki, woman, and Malamma, woman, were, in September last, convicted by a Second-class Magistrate at Ankola of manufacturing salt without a license under the New Salt Act, and were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, with the alternative of eight and ten days' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The Second-class Magistrate appeared to have held that the mere act of boiling any kind of salt with water, with the sole object of removing impurities and rendering it more palatable, constituted "manufacture" in contravention of the Act. "Manufacture" is defined to include every process for the purification or refinement of salt. Mr. Woodward, in making the reference to the High Court, remarked that, if, as must be presumed in these cases, the salt found with the woman had paid duty, and as the Salt Act was fiscal and designed for the protection of the revenue, no loss to it would result by further purification, and so the penal clauses of the Act did not seem to apply to these cases. Devki, woman's, defence before the Magistrate was that her child poured some water into the pot, in which she kept her salt; and that, not wishing to lose the salt, she put the brine on the fire and evaporated the water, thus producing dry salt. The other woman, Malamma, bought some dirty salt in the bazaar, and in order to clean it, dissolved it in water, which she boiled after removing all particles of dirt from it. She thus obtained some clean dry salt. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the references made to them, held that the process by which the salt was separated from the brine fell within the definition of "manufacture" contained in section 3 (*g*) of the Bombay Salt Act; and as the accused had obtained no license to manufacture the salt under Section 11, the act was punishable under Section 47. In the circumstances of the two cases, however, the punishment appeared to their lordships to be excessive and wholly disproportioned to the character of the offence, especially as the Act had only come into force recently and "contains a new definition of the word manufacture, which will apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes." Their lordships, therefore, reduced the fines to one anna and eight annas, with the alternative of one hour's and one day's simple imprisonment, in the two cases respectively.

HINDU MARRIAGE LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of B. R. Sahasrabudhe published in one of your issues, on Hindu marriages, shows the thickness of ignorance of my countryman, even of the so-called educated section. I shall try to answer the questions he has therein put. He asks you to name such books as have sanctioned the marriage of a Brahmin girl at the age of 16. He does not define marriage. The Vedas and Smritis prescribe the rules for the marriages of the Aryans and Dwijas. The latter term includes Brahmins, Kshethriyas and Vyshyas. There are special rules for Brahmins alone relating to a few matters—of these the age of Brahmin brides is not one. Vedas and Smritis say that a girl ought to have been fully developed, that such a girl alone should be given in marriage to a man, and that one who is deceived on these points and finds after marriage ceremonies that she has not been fully developed, may abandon her.

See—Rig Veda 1-66-8 Sayana's Commentary; Rig Veda 10-85-40 and 41; Rig Veda 8-91-7; Yajur Veda 17-97; Sama Veda Mantra Brahmana 1-1-4-5; Atharva Veda 14-1-9; Atharva Veda 14-1-41; Atharva Veda 14-2-3 and 4; Manu chapter 3 verse 8 Medhatithi, Yagnavalkya, 1-71; Vignaneswara; Samvarta, page, 589 of the Calcutta Edition; Attri Smarti, page 29; Agni Puran, chapter 165; Aswalayana Grihya Sutra, 1-8-12; Gobhila Grihya Sutra 2-5-1, 6-7-8, and Commentary; Likhita Samhita page 377, Calcutta Edition; Samscara Kaustubha, page 16, Bombay Edition; Yama, page 29, Bombay Edition; Apastamba Dharma Sutra, page 14, Bombay Edition; Manu quoted by Bhavadev Bhatta Mahabhashya chapter 4, page 54; Apastamba quoted by Madhava.

Dhanwantry, an incarnation of god, promulgated Aryan Medical Science. In his work "Susruta" will be found as complete an answer to the question put by Mr. Sahasrabudhe as regards the question, when a girl should be married. There is a general rule for mankind. There is no special rule for Brahmin girls. There is no Sruti or Smriti, that is Shaster, which allows a "later" age to girls other than the Brahmins!

The writer says "The principal Hindu law-givers, such as Manu, Yagnavalkya, and others have prescribed the limit of age for the marriage of a Brahmin girl, from 8 to 12, or at the most to the time before puberty." That is simply untrue and misleading. These do not single out Brahmin girls and prescribe a different age for the marriage of Brahmin girls only.

He adds that "a Brahmin girl is not independent. She is not to select her own husband." This is not Hindu Shaster. Neither the Sruti nor Smriti lays this down. I do not know whence your correspondent got this information. I am afraid he was induced to say so by the wily priest. Mahabharata contains an anecdote in which a Brahmin woman after having been a maiden till she got old, chose her own husband a little before her death. *Vide* Salya Parva, Gada Parva chapter 53, Calcutta Edition; and chapter 54, Bombay Edition.

Manu does not single out a Brahmin girl in what he said. The very quotations from Manu, Vishnu, Vasishta, Samvarta, and Parasara, which your correspondent has made in his letter proves that the injunctions they contain do not refer to "Brahmin" girls alone. They do not contain the word "Brahmin" in them. Vishnu has not been correctly translated. Any careful and impartial reader of Samvarta will arrive at no other conclusion than that the latter part of the quotation from his work is a stupid forgery.

None of these refer to Brahmin girls alone. All these lay down that, when the girl is desirous of marrying any man who is unobjectionable, and that man reciprocates the wish, if the father does not give her away to him, he commits sin. Smritis say that a girl cannot offer her hand to a lover, independently of her guardians, unless they fail to give her away for three years. When it is found that they stood in the way of her marriage they forfeit their right and privilege and she can marry with her lover. This is quoted by your correspondent in his letter. What does this prove? She may marry either with or without a gift from her guardians, even after three years. Does not this prove that marriages after puberty are valid? Indeed Manu distinctly says so in verses 90 and 91 of the 9th chapter and indirectly in verses 89 and 90 of chapter 9.

I am glad that your correspondent admits that the injunctions of the Shaster are "absolutely binding." I wish all reformers and reactionists and educated Hindus would make the same admission. I am glad further to note that he is not "an advocate of child-marriage as such." If so let him not be deceived by others. I would calmly consider any question with him, and would not ask a Hindu to consider anything against our Shaster, as binding upon him. Whatever is prescribed in it should be our guide. Whatever is permitted by it, we may or may not do. Whatever is condemned by it, we should not practice. Wherever it is silent, our calm and deliberate judgment should decide whether we should or should not practice. This is Hindu Shaster I respectfully ask all Hindus to say whether I am right or not, and to instruct me if I am wrong.—Yours, &c.,

R. RAGOONATH RAO.

CRICKET.

LORD REAY C. C. VS. THE PERSIAN C. C.

A MATCH was played, between the above cricket clubs on Sunday, on the Esplanade, resulting in a win for the former by 65 runs, according to the result of the first innings. The Persian Club having won the toss, elected to bat, and were all disposed off for 87 runs. The top-scorers were Messrs. Bulsara, Billimoria, and Khambata, each contributing 18, 15, and 12 runs respectively. The Lord Reay Club in its first venture put on the tall score of 152. The chief contributors were:—Messrs. Unvalla, Kanteen, Khambatta, C Mody, Sethna, and Diventry, each contributing 27, 26, 23, 19, 13, and 11 runs respectively and exhibiting good cricket.

THE latest club development in America is one that would excite lively comment were it attempted there. It is called the Halcyon, and is composed of twelve young ladies and a similar number of young gentlemen. The lasses and lads propose to meet twice a month at each other's houses during the long winter season.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS GUBBAY.

THE *Gaulois* to hand by last mail has the following accounts of the signing of the marriage contract between Miss Gubbay and M. Jules Rueff and the wedding ceremony on the 8th and 11th November respectively. Our contemporary says:—

The financial world, and the highest circles of Parisian society, assembled on the 8th ultimo, at Madame Gubbay's salons, to assist at the signing of the contract of marriage of Mdlle. Flora Gubbay, fiancee of M. Jules Rueff, Administrator of the Messageries Co.'s river steamer in Cochin-China. The charming bride wore an enchanting robe "en broche rose et creme garnie de crepe de chine rose" and chrysanthemum in her hair. Her sister, Mdlle Mozelle Gubbay was in "colienne paille" and Mdlle. Louise Gubbay, in sky blue. Madame Gubbay wore a rose-colored dress, trimmed with Alencon lace, and had magnificent diamonds in her hair. In the salon on the ground floor, the bouquets and wedding presents without number given were on view. They included a splendid spray in diamonds, a star, a tippet, and a muff in "zebeline," a ring set with rubies and diamonds, a parasol with handle of pale tortoise shell, encrusted with gold, a travelling bag, fans, hat-pins, diamonds, &c., Remarkable amongst the presents were:—

From Mons. and Madame Gubbay.—Large branch of sweet brier, set with diamonds.

Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon.—Complete dinner-set in silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Albert Sassoon.—Large branch of ivy set with diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon.—Emerald and diamond button.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon.—Diamond butterfly.

Baron and Baroness Gustave Rothschild.—Bracelet, (sapphires and diamonds).

Mdlle. Juliette de Rothschild.—Antique watch and chatelaine.

Mons. and Mdme. Willy Blumenthal.—Gold watch, set with diamonds.

Mons. and Mdme. E. Sassoon.—Silver tea service Louis XV.

Baron and Baroness Weisweiller.—Fan of white feathers.

Baron and Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild.—Dragonfly (saphires and diamonds).

Mons. and Mdme. Andre Pastre.—Hand-glass, in chased silver frame.

Comte Leon de Tuisseau.—Carafe in crystal and silver.

Mons. and Mdme. Rueff.—Large bronze—

Mdlles. Rueff.—Enamel vase.

Baroness Solomon de Rothschild.—Bracelet in sapphires and diamonds.

Viscountess de Jousselin.—Antique silver box.

Mons. and Mdme. L. de Poliakoff.—Silver tea service.

Baron and Baroness Hirsch.—Crystal and silver water glass.

Mons. and Mdme. Frederic Beer.—Ruby and diamond cross.

Baroness James de Rothschild.—Antique clock in white marble and bronze.

Mons. and Mdme. Edgard Stern.—Silver inkstand.

Baron and Baroness de Zaylen de Nyevelt.—Clock and candelabras.

Mons. Frederick Sassoon.—Bracelet, enriched with diamonds.

Dr. Nachtel.—Beautiful blue Sevres vase.

Mons. and Mdme. J de Poliakoff.—Silver tea cups.

Mdme. S. de Poliakoff.—Silver shells.

Mons. and Mdme. Charles Porges.—Chased ivory paper knife.

Very much admired was a superb copy of the famous "bas relief La Pensée ap chapu," presented by the director and employes of the Messageries Co.

Amongst those present were Prince Murat, Baron and Baroness Gustave Rothschild, Mons. and Madame Brenoery, Baroness Decazes Stackelberg, Marquis and Marquise de Las Mariasmas, Mdme. Camonde, Baron and Baroness Salamon de Gunzbourg, the Ambassador of Italy, and the Marquise Menabrea, Duchess of Monteagudo, M. and Mdme. Ganderax, Duc d'Almenara, Marquis and Marquise de Noailes, Marquis and Marquise de Tamarit, Prince Orloff, Marquis and Marquise de Valcarlos, Mdme and Mdlle. d'Ancona, Baroness de Weisweiller, Baron and Baroness Beyens, Mon, Mdme, and Mdlle de Poliakoff, Baron Jean Van der Berch, Dr. Nachtel, and Counte de Montferrier. The buffet, spread in the conservatory leading out of the grand saloon, was served with the greatest luxury.

On the 11th ult. there was a numerous and brilliant gathering at the Jewish Synagogue, in the Rue Victoria, to celebrate the marriage of Mons. Jules Rueff and Mdlle. Flora Gubbay. The bride wore a charming dress of white satin, ornamented with sprays of orange blossoms, the dress being entirely covered with her bridal veil. She was led to the altar by her uncle, Mr. Sassoon, in the absence of her father Mr. Gubbay. She was followed by her bridesmaids and groomsmen. The first were her sisters, Mdlles. Mozelle and Louise Gubbay, and her cousins Mdlles. Flora, Mozelle, and Rachel and Mdlles. Valentine, and Caroline Rueff, cousins of the bridegroom. They wore dresses of pink "sicilienne," trimmed with fur, with large felt hats, trimmed with feathers and roses. The groomsmen were Messieurs Reuben, David, and Maurice Gubbay, brothers of the bride, Mons. Moyse Sassoon, her cousin, and Messieurs Alphonse d'Ancona and Raoul Bensaude. The Synagogue was artistically decorated with rare flowers and plants. The marriage was celebrated by Mons. Zadoc Kahn, the chief Rabbi of France, who delivered a most eloquent address. The witnesses were, for the bridegroom, the Count Leon de Tuisseau and Mons. Eugene Pereire, president of the Transatlantic Company: for the bride, Mons. Reuben Gubbay, her brother, and Mons. Frederick Sassoon, her uncle. The most remarkable amongst the beautiful toilettes was that of Madame Gubbay, in green emerald velvet, with draperies of sea green silk, trimmed with Venetian lace. Space does not suffice, says the Paris paper, to give a detailed description of all the elegant costumes of that brilliant reception. We can only again repeat that tortoise shell-combs are more fashionable than ever, perhaps because tortoise shell is supposed to bring good luck. The ceremony lasted more than an hour, at the conclusion of the religious part of the ceremony all those present betook themselves to Madame Gubbays' beautiful hotel, in the Boulevard Malesherbes, where a splendid lunch was served, and where the health of the young married couple was drunk. The happy pair left the same evening for their honeymoon.

THE SOMA-VANSIYA-KSHATRIYA-JATI-YUVA-SABHA.

THE first anniversary of the Soma-Vansiya-Kshatriya-Jati-Yuva-Sabha, a social club started a year ago by some young men of the Kshatriya community of Ashtagar and Uran, residing in Bombay, took place in the Maratha High School, Girgaum Road, last Saturday night. The gathering was confined solely to the members of the community. Mr. Sakharam Sadasew, the pensioned Head Master of the late General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, occupied the chair. The managing committee's report, which was highly satisfactory, showed that though the number of members was only thirteen at the beginning, it had steadily increased during the course of the year so as almost to double itself. Among the items of business transacted during the year, were the opening of a night school for the benefit of children of the working classes in the community, who have no opportunities of attending a day-school as well as of school-going children requiring assistance at home; the welcome accorded to a member of the community on his taking a degree in Civil Engineering and the delivery of a series of lectures on social and moral subjects.

The chairman having distributed prizes to the students and having spoken a few words of encouragement and advice to them, congratulated the Sabha on the success they had already achieved, and expressed a hope that they would be able to produce still more satisfactory results in their noble efforts to raise the moral and social status of the rising generation of their community. He was delighted to find such a large and representative meeting testifying their appreciation of the Sabha's work by their presence.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the distribution of *gulab*, *pan*, and *attar* brought the proceedings to a termination.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, 3, 6 P.M.

Special Service and Sermon by the Reverend Father Benson, S. S. J. E.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the City of Dublin, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted.

"BEYOND the clouds the sun is shining." In the dirties house there's hope if SAPOLIO is used. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes. Agents.—H BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SEWREE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having recently had occasion to visit Sewree Cemetery I became instinctively interested in all that was there and leisurely walked through it. I soon came across the tombs of many I had known and of many more "renowned in song and story." My walk recalled the history of many years, and I thought how dear this spot must no doubt be to many at home and abroad. The household graves are incomplete, unless there be included that of the dear one "abiding in Sewree." To associate so sacred a spot with trimness and neatness was natural, and while I thought the centre walk was almost all that could be desired, I at the same time thought that the bye-paths and side-walks might be kept in greater harmony with the general fitness of the place. On enquiry I found the income is only just sufficient for the fair upkeep of the main walk or pathway and wages of the staff, and that whatever flowers are provided for the adornment of the pathways or particular graves, as well as the pay of extra mallies, has to be paid for out of the very scanty funds subscribed for the upkeep of a few particular tombs in the Church of England and Church of Scotland parts of the Cemetery. Even in respect of the very numerous tombs in those portions the subscriptions are very few in number, and no assistance whatever is given for aiding in the general work. It is also much to be regretted that for the most part no funds whatever are available for the painting and repair of tombs, inasmuch as for many years past it has been quite optional with a person putting up a tomb to provide or not, for the upkeep of the same. Options in such a matter are most unsatisfactory.

That this should not exist must be my excuse for troubling you with this note.

I have referred to the rules for the management of the Cemetery, sanctioned in November, 1886, and I find that they do not include any arrangement for permanently endowing the "gardening" of the place. While permission is graciously granted to any person "to provide for the perpetual repair of any tombstone, monument, headstone, or vault" by making over such sum in Government Securities as will produce sufficient yearly interest to pay the cost of such repair, and also permission is given to contribute towards the employment of extra mallies or towards providing flowers, shrubs, &c., either for the grave-yard generally or for the graves of deceased friends—while all these are graciously permitted and sanctioned by order of the Government, I do not find any arrangement for permanently endowing the "dressing and keeping of the garden." If burials were to cease from and after to-morrow the place would soon become a wilderness of weeds. To correct such a state of matters I would respectfully suggest that on all interments a special charge be made for the purpose of keeping and trimming the garden, or that a certain proportion, say 25 per cent. of the charges already sanctioned, be formed into a fund, the interest of which would pay the wages of the person whose primary duty it would be to see to it. I would also suggest that the relatives of those there laid at rest should be appealed to for such sums as they may consider suitable for this purpose, and that in future some special arrangement or charge be made from which a fund might be raised which would "found" or perpetually maintain the keeping of the gardens.

Should this letter catch the eye of the honorary secretary, I, along with all to whom I have spoken, and I trust also the majority of your Christian readers, will feel greatly obliged if he will bring the matter under the notice of the board of management. I am sure the hearts of all who mourn their loved ones in Sewree will be greatly indebted to him.

Similar sacred shrines at home are most carefully tended to, and this one of Sewree only requires to be brought under notice, and it will doubtless meet with a hearty response.

If this appeal should move the hearts of any one of your readers at Home or in the East interested in this spot to forward a subscription, I shall feel obliged by your taking charge of it until a more general movement shall have been organised.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MATCH LXIII.—THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

Volley-firing Competition, 500 yards. First prize Rs. 100 to winning team, and Rs. 15 to the commander, second prize Rs. 40 to team, and Rs. 5 to commander; third prize, Rs. 25 for best shot; fourth prize Rs. 15 to second best shot.

	Points.
24th Bom Inf (commanded by Hav Mir Sing)	301
19th " " (" Hav Gokaram Missir)	290
Pte Jayanath Sing, 3rd Bom Inf, best shot	42
Lce-Naik Kassinath Khondaji, 5th Bom Infantry, second best shot	39

MATCH LXXI.—A. A. G.'S PRIZE (REVOLVER).

	Points.
Jemr Coostan De Souza, 9th Bo Inf	41
Jemr Shaik Usman, 3rd Bo Cav	41

MATCH LV.—DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S PRIZE.

Major Lyster, 14th N I	14
Lieut Peacock, 5th N I	12
Lieut Young, Worcester	11

MATCH XLV.—ARMY VS. VOLUNTEERS.

Army	396
Volunteers	380

Did not fire at 800 yards. Highest aggregate score, Sergeant Cahill, M Poona Volunteers 55

VOLUNTEERS.

	300 yds.	Total.	600 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cr-Sergt Mawhood	3344233	22	4455525	30	52
Vol Clarke	2353522	22	2533325	23	45
Sergt Cahill	3453153	27	5345524	28	55
Qr-Mr McDonald	3242533	22	5545320	24	46
Sergt Conyers	2234332	19	5533405	25	44
Lce-Corpl Fernandez	4253424	24	5352303	21	42
Corpl Critchell	2234354	23	2[illegible]32533	18	41
Corpl Freeman	4333335	21	5344135	28	52

ARMY.

	300 yds.	Total.	600 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut Peacock	3535433	26	5542332	24	50
Sergt Menn	5344224	24	4245523	25	49
Dr Major McKenna	2352444	24	4532534	26	50
Cr-Sergt Whitty	3234524	23	3544254	27	50
Sergt-Major Murray	3443332	22	3524524	25	47
Cr-Sergt Griffiths	2442452	23	5255552	29	52
Pte Peacock	3434553	27	5232335	23	50
Pte Farmer	4424444	26	5243440	22	48

MATCH LII.—THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Lce-Corpl Fernandez, B B & C I	89
" McCarthy, Lanc Fus	87
Sergt-Dr McKenna, do	87

MATCH LXIX.—THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

Lce-Naik Baburao Soorway, 9th N I	94
Cr-Hav Isram, 3rd N I	92
Naik Shaik Adam, 7th N I	89

MATCH XLVIII.—THE CHAMPION'S CONTEST (BRITISH).

	Points
Col-Sergt A Whitty, Worc Regt	204
Sergt-Dr P McKenna, 2nd Lan Fus	198
Lieut Young, Worc Regt	193

Highest aggregate score at 700, 800, and 900 yards in Match XLVIII.—Col. Sergt. A. Whitty, 1st Worc Regt.

MATCH LXVI.—THE CHAMPION'S CONTEST, (NATIVES.)

Hav Unka Bhujawa, 23rd Bo Inf	197
Hav Ambajee Mhetar, 5th Bo L Inf	194
Naik Gunput Kudam, 23rd Bo Inf	184
Highest aggregate score, Hav Ambajee Mhetar, 5th Bo Inf	200

MATCH LVI.—THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

	Rs.
Lieut Stack, 3rd Bo Cav	33
Major Proudfoot, 9th Bo Inf	33
Lieut Young, Worcester	33
Lieut Peacocke, 5th Bo Inf	32
Colonel Carrington, Worcester	32

MATCH LXXIV.—THE POONA STAKES.

Hav Bapurao Khavalker, 2nd Grens	35
Hav Shaik Massum, 23th N I	35
Hav Shaik Kurrim, 9th N I	35

MILLET'S "Angelus" is not to leave the United States till December. It is to continue to be exhibited there until it is shipped for France. The French purchaser will pray for favouring winds to bring safely home the vessel on which the famous picture will perform the voyage.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

ENTRANCES, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

THE DERBY.

Sheik Esau bin Curtas' g a c Longneck
Mr Locke's ch a c Doncaster
H H Aga Khan's in g a c Indore
H H Aga Khan's b a h Secunder
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Red Jacket
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Young Forat
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's g a h Silverking
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a c Ormonde
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Senator
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar
Mr S A W's b a h Telephone
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabba's b a c Nineveh

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIR PURSE.

Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a gal Fortune.
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a gal Pretender
Mr Aga Jan's c a gal Shanghai

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

H H Aga Khan's g a p Colonel
Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success
Mr George's b aus geld Cadger
Aga Z Shah's b a p Cornet
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy
Mr Meher's g a p Special
Mr Kempton's g a p Steward
Major Radcliffe's b a p Cucumber
Major Radcliffe's g a p Blood
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee
Mr S A W's b a p Clipper
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabba's b a p Lord Harris *late* Kiss Me Quick

THE WELTER.

Captain Anderson's b a h Mafeesh
Mr Locke's b a gal Onslow
Mr DeLisle's c a c Refus
Mr Kempton's bn a h Lansdowne

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.

Captain Peyton's b aus geld Landshark II
Mr Powell's ch aus geld Primus
Dr Bull's gr aus geld Corinthian
Dr Bull's bn aus geld Bulwark *late* El Cid
Mr J L Stewart's b aus in Magpie
Captain Kuper's ch aus geld Parvenu
Mr. Kempton's bn eng geld Bondage
Mr Woolmer's b aus geld Moab
Mr. Woolmer's ch c b geld Minden
Mr S A W's b w mare Delga

THE GAYE CUP.

Mr Locke's ch a c Isonomy
Mr Locke's ch a c Doncaster
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's g a h Merlin
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenchreuse
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert.
Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Narrow Escape
Aga Jan's ch a gal Shanghai
Aga Z and C Shah's g a h Diamond
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Young Forat
Mr Cursetjee's b a h Young Enclid
Lieut F Scoone's b a h Swallow
Mr Meher's b a h Nadershah
Mr Meher's bk a h New Minister
Mr P Rattanjee's, b a h Young Nadershah
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's ch a gal Merrylegs
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's, c a h Fareed
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Dick Turpin
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Ringleader
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a c Baronet
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a h Hudban
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar
Mr S A W's, b a h Young Sirhan
Mr S A W's c a h Benevolence
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr Locke's, ch a c Isonomy
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wudwan's g a h Merlin
Aga Junghi Shah's, ch a h Red Jacket
Aga Jan's, ch a gal Shanghai
Captain Anderson's b a h Mafeesh
Agas Z and C Shan's, g a h Diamond
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Young Forat
Mr DeLisle's c a c Rufus
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's, ch a gal Merrylegs
Mr Woolner's ch c b geld Minden
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Fareed
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Acrobat
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Ruby
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hudban
Mr S A W's b a h Telephone
Mr S A W's c a h Benevolence
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke

H H AGA KHAN'S PURSE

Mr Locke's ch a c Doncaster
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's ch a h Alert
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Red Jacket
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Young Forat
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's g a h Silver King
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Acrobat
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar
Mr S A W's b a h Telephone
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabba's b a c Nineveh

THE MAHOMEDAN CUP.

Mr Locke's ch a c Isonomy
H H The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin
Aga Jan's c a gal Shanghai
Mr De Lisle's c a c Rufus
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's, ch a gal Merrylegs
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Acrobat
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a h Fareed
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Ruby
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Hudban
Mr S A U's b a h Telephone
Mr S A U's c a h Benevolence
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.

Mr Locke's ch a c Doncaster
H H Aga Khan's in g a h Indore
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a gal Pretender
Aga Junghi Shah's ch a h Red Jacket
Aga Jan's ch a gal Shanghai
Mr Cursetjee's ch a c Young Forat
Mr Khaliffa bin Esau's g a h Silver King
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a h Senator
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's c a c Ormonde
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Holkar
Mr S A W's b a h Telephone
Mr Hamood Aboo Shabba's b a c Nineveh

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.
22nd November.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BARODA CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—An interesting ceremony was performed at Baroda Camp, under the presidency of Sir Henry Prendergast, Agent to the Governor-General on Wednesday last. A special shamiana was pitched opposite the girls' school. Among those present were Dewan Bahador Manibhai Jasbhai, Rao Bahadoor Laljeebhai Purshotum, Rao Sahib Dali, and the leading merchants of the camp. General Sir Henry Prendergast drove up to the shamiana exactly at 8-45 a.m., and was received by Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai and Khan Sahib Nanjiani.

In the commencement Mr. Nanjiani, the Deputy Inspector stated the results of the examination held by him and remarked that under the present master the school was prospering, for the number on the rolls had risen from 35 to 80. The result of the girls' school was better than that of the preceding year. But he regretted that the number on the register was too small for a place like Baroda Camp, being only 28. He further observed that a large number can hardly be expected until the inhabitants of the place could better appreciate the advantages arising from female education. As for the prizes, he said, the pupils were greatly indebted to the generosity of Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai, who had sent in a lot of books worth about Rs. 25 to be added to the usual annual prizes. Besides the Dewan Bahadoor had set apart a sum of Rs. 250, from the interest of which prizes were annually distributed among the girls of the school. The Deputy thanked the president and Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai and Rao Bahadoor Laljee for his having materially assisted in the prize-distribution arrangements. For the benefit of those who did not know English the Deputy explained the whole in Guzeratee, recitations followed. The audience was much pleased with a "Garbi" sung by girls in a chorus. A precocious Parsee girl, aged about five, won the admiration of all present, when she stood upon a bench and boldly recited a pretty big poem. After the distribution of prizes, General Sir Henry Prendergast made a short but effective speech. He observed that the prosperity of a country mainly depended on its education. He was glad to learn from his friend that the master had tried his best to increase the number of boys and that the master of the girls' school had shown good result. Finally, he congratulated the Deputy Inspector on the excellent arrangements he had made that day. Sweetmeats were distributed at the expense of the president.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

DECEMBER 6TH AND 13TH, 1890.

ENTRIES—FIRST DAY.

OPEN PONY STAKES.

Mr G P's g a p Surmal
Mr J F N Graham's g a p Albert
Mr Summer's b a p Kismet
Mr S A W's ch a p Rejected

BUGGY STAKES.

Mr G Schofield's ch w gel Fire Engine
Mr G Schofield's rn cb gel Coronet
Mr Symington's g w gel Sailor Boy
Mr Graham's b a h Arbid

CLUB STAKES.

Mr C F Levick's b a p Billy
Mrs Wilkin's g a p Sidan
Mr E E Steele's ch a gel Crawler
Mr Summer's cb p Crisis
Mr Robertson's g a p Duck
Mr Bateson's br cb p Chang
Mr F Allen's b a p Grayling
Mr Lovett's c a p Tuck
Mr Venable's b a p Carthusian
Mr Venable's b c b m Eilene

WALER STAKES.

Mr H A Payne's b w gel Satan
Mr Schofield's ch w gel Fire Engine
Mr Symington's g w gel Sailor Boy

SECOND DAY.

ARAB STAKES.—Not filled.

A HURDLE RACE.

Mr Summer's b a p Kismet
Mr Littleton's b a p Mehlat
Mr Robertson's g a p Duck
Mr Bentinck's g cb gel Whitewash

ALL HORSE HURDLE RACE.

Mr N S Symon's g a h Myras
Mr Schofield's ch w gel Fire Engine
Mr Monro's g w gel Master Jack

PARLI STAKES.

Mr Levick's b a p Billy
Mrs Wilkin's g a p Sidan
Mr Summer's cb p Crisis
Mr E E Steel's ch a p Crawler
Mr Robertson's g a p Duck
Mr Allen's b a p Grayling
Mr Bateson's br a p Chang
Mr Lovett's c a p Tuck
Mr Venable's b a p Carthusian
Mr Venable's b c b m Eilene

COLABA STAKES.

Mr Armstrong's b a h Varmint
Mr E E Steel's ch a p Crawler
Mr Littleton's b a p Mehlat
Mr Bentinck's g cb gel Whitewash
E M E Z's ch c p Lætus

DEALER STAKES.

Mr Abdul Latiff Umani b a p Forat
Mr S A W's ch a p Rejected
Mr D Framjee's g a p Shahansha
Mr D Framjee's ch a p Zulfikar.

The Hack Stakes and Fly-away Stakes on the 1st day not having yet filled entries will be received for them up to 4 p.m. on Friday, December 5, which should be accompanied with declarations to start.

The terms of the Hack Stakes are modified so as to remove the special restriction upon previous winners.

R. J. BENTINCK,
E. LAWRENCE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MRS. BROWN-POTTER.

An Australian paper to hand yesterday says:—"Romeo and Juliet" continues to draw splendid business at the theatre Royal, Sydney. In last issue writes on contemporary, we gave our opinion of Mrs. Potter's Juliet, and further acquaintance has strongly reinforced us in our position—the belief that this is surely the sweetest Juliet we ever saw here. Some critics have seen fit to demur at the reading, but we take it they are either incapable of understanding the youthful passion of the lovely Veronese, or else simply wrote the opposite to the Sunday critics for the sake of appearing original. One man impresses us strongly with the belief that he hankers after the berth vacated by generous Doctor Neild, because he would not prostitute his talent to interested orders, and slate this deserving actress, and to this end desires to impress the ruling powers of of the funereal production, with his eminent qualifications as a slatist. Mrs. Potter's balcony scene is picked upon, and called heartless and perfunctory. No greater blunder could be made, or no stronger point of a strong presentment attached. Why, the scene, in addition to its superb artificial aids, is played most true to nature by the lady. She recognises the fact that young Juliet was only a child, and not versed in the courtly expression of her love, and she speaks and gesticulates as such a child of the Sun, suddenly awake to a grand passion, would do. This is what cold-blooded people who take a reserved Englishwoman for their model, cannot understand. It is their misfortune, poor things, more than their fault. Of Mr. Kyrle Bellew's Romeo we cannot speak to highly. Gifted with a good and youthful figure, and a handsome face, Mr. Bellew starts with a deal in his favor, and that he has deeply studied the part is evident from his rendition. He speaks his love lines with impassioned fervor, and, in the balcony scene particularly, leaves no one thing to be desired, or a point to be cavilled at. The part seems to fit him like a glove, and he evidently loves it. Mr. Bellew has given ample evidence of possessing real genius in such plays as "David Garrick" and "La Tosca," and here we see him in a part in which he has to bear comparison with all the great men of the past century, and are satisfied that, in Australia at any rate, no better Romeo has ever trod the boards. The next production at the Royal will be the great Melbourne success of this company, "Hero and Leander." Mrs. Potter is dead in love with this play and her part therein, and it should, in consequence, be a treat to witness.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.

Communication with Central and South America via the Galveston route cut off by failure of cable Salina Cruz-Libertad. Telegrams for Guatemala and places south of Guatemala must be charged for at rates via Key West.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat close 9-30 a.m. Thursday 4th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 2nd December, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	8	20 p.m.	22	2
Teheran	2	12	56 p.m.	1	11
Suez	2	2	45 p.m.	...	46

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 2nd December, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	25	...	5
" Kurrachee	...	14	...	2
" Madras	2	55	...	1

SIR EDGAR BOEHM has finished the statue of the late Emperor Frederick which he has been commissioned to execute by the Queen, and it will shortly be placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The figure is above life size, and beautifully sculptured in white marble. It represents the Emperor standing in his military uniform, with boots and spurs and the robes of the Order of the Garter, the cuirass being decorated with the collar, badge, and star of the same Companionship and other insignia. The hands rest upon the hilt of a sheathed sword; the face is an excellent likeness, and the pose of the figure is easy and natural. The statue will probably be erected in the vicinity of the memorial of the late King of the Belgians, in the north-east side of the chapel nave, while her Majesty is in residence at Windsor.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

THERE is at least one country in which the M'Kinley tariff has caused no alarm. The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writes that it will in no way hamper Turkish trade to the United States. One of the principal articles, opium, of which 1,120 cases were shipped last year, has been placed on the free list provided it be not adulterated and contains 9 per cent and over of morphia (it before paid $1 per lb.) ; if containing less than 9 per cent it will pay $12, instead of $10 as formerly. Figs and raisins will pay 2¼c., instead of 2c. The duty on Turkey carpets and rugs, a rising trade, has been raised from 45c. to 60c. per square yard, and in addition thereto from 30 to 40 per cent *ad valorem*. As, however, these are objects of luxury, "it is not likely to prove an impediment in the land of dollars." The duty on unwashed wool (of which 6,860 bales were shipped last year from Smyrna to the United States, in fact nearly all the wool has hitherto been been exported to America) has been considerably enhanced, if value 13c. per lb. or less, 32 per cent instead 2½ per lb. ; if value over 13c. per lb., 50 per cent of 5c. per lb. Liquorice root, emery stone, hemp and canary seed, rags, bones, sponges olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes, &c., free as heretofore.

Another noteworthy illustration of the working of the M'Kinley Act is the fact that the New York Boston, and Philadelphia importers of glassware and crockery have petitioned the trunk line companies for a reduction of the rates on these goods carried westward, in consideration of circumstance that their cost has been greatly increased by the additional duties and the Customs regulations. They appeal to the trunk line companies to issue a revised schedule putting the goods on a lower basis, in order that the merchantsmay be assisted in holding the trade. "We trust that the railway companies will consider our appeal favourably,' say the petitioners, "as they will otherwise drive the' trade from our cities, and thus lose the carrying business." Commenting on this appeal, the New York *Commercial Financial Chronicle* observes :—"We have no reason to think that the importers overstate the case, nor can there be any doubt of the fact that in the main the interests of the roads and the shippers are identical, and that the former are as much concerned in preventing a destruction of the importing trade in crockery and glassware as the importers themselves. And yet the appeal for lower rates is significant, as showing how various are the reasons upon which carriers are urged to make concessions to the shipping interest, and how difficult is the situation of the roads under such demands. In this case the importers want reduced freights, and the carriers certainly do not desire to lose the trade. But as rates are low now the matter simply resolves itself into a question of how much lower they can be put without wiping out all profit to the carrier. Only the finest kind of glass, it appears, is classified as first-class freight, glassware of the coarser grades going as third-class, while crockery is carried as fifth-class freight. On the latter the schedule charge from New York to Chicago is only 30 cents per 100lb., which is hardly more than six mills per ton per mile. How much lower than this can the trunk-lines reasonably be expected to go ?" Thus the M'Kinley tariff is likely to affect railway interests adversely.

In an article on the sources of the supply of nickel the *Iron Age* of New York says that since the discovery of the value of nickel steel plates owners of nickel-mines have indulged in large calculations of profit. The future demands for armour-plating are estimated in large figures, and manufacturers in the United States, as well as in Europe, are anxious to secure themselves against mine monopolists. Hitherto the consumption has been on a limited scale. When the mines were opened in Noumea the American market was soon overstocked, and a fall of prices resulted in the closing of mines. The position is now quite changed, as, in addition to the demand for nickel in the arts, the metal is found to possess a peculiar ductility which makes it very useful as an alloy for many purposes. The nickel mines in New Caledonia were the richest known up to a recent date. Considerable quantities of nickel have come from mines in Norway. The United States Mint derived its supply from mines in Pennsylvania. The discovery of nickel at Sudbury, in Canada, is of recent date, so that the development as yet is very imperfect, but there are indications of the existence of the ore in large quantities. The *Iron Age* is informed that quite an extraordinary discovery of nickel has been made quite recently in Nevada. Among those best informed it is spoken of as "a wonderful development," and this representation is supported by the exhibit in New York of masses of ore. It is claimed that the nickel is found in deposits almost limitless and of such richness that even what is termed the lowest grade yields 8 to 12 per cent of pure metal. Quantities aggregating hundreds of tons are "in sight," which give by analysis from 20 to 35·4 per cent of ingot metal. The consumption of pure nickel in the United States has been estimated at 800,000lb. per annum. But "there will be increased demands, partly as a result of the recent discovery of malleable nickel used as a veneer for iron, which is made a more acceptable material for household utensils." The present price in New York is 80c. per pound for delivery during the ensuing year. It would appear that the Sudbury mines promise to be the main source of supply, although it is by no means certain, if entire dependence can be placed on the latest advices, that Nevada will not in due time be ranked equal, or even of more importance. Developments at these two points will be watched wil unusual expectancy, especially if it is true that the New Caledonia mines are less productive than formally.

The total of the receipts of the Suez Canal Company of the first ten months of the current year is given as £2,213,600 showing a decrease of £25,200 against the corresponding period of 1889.

The further rise in the Bank of England rate of discount is not unlikely amongst other consequences, to excite wider interest in the question of the increasing fluctuations in discount rates in this country and the general upward tendency of the annual averages observable during recent years, especially when compared with the steadiness of Continental rates, noticeably those of Holland and France. In reproducing the letter on this subject signed "Facts," which appeared in our columns recently, the *Paris Bourse* observes that the course of events continues more and more to justify the policy of the bank of France in maintaining its rate at 3 per cent. There are, of course, many condition which affect the value of loanable money, irrespective of the alleged consequences of the international demonetisation of silver ; but it is worth while to remember that, in his address delivered in 1881 to the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences on "The Battle of the Standard," M. Emile de Laveleye predicted that the extended adoption of the English monetary system would "provoke a contest to obtain the elected metal now became insufficient in quantity, a struggle for gold," resulting in "high tariffs and high rates of discount."

A Barrow correspondent writes that Mr. Bryce Douglas, managing director of the Naval Construction and Armament Company, has returned from America, and reports that he has secured the subsidy from the Dominion Government for the fast Atlantic line, which will require four large twin-screw steamers, whose speed will not be less than 20 knots an hour. The scheme also embraces a line of fast steamers between Vancour and the Australian colonies, touching at the Sandwhich and the Fiji Islands, for which a separate subsidy has been voted by the Canadian Parliament. Negotiations are now pending with the Australian Government for their quota of the subsidy, as the time to Australia will be reduced by the Canadian route by about three days. It is proposed that the steamers shall land at Brisbane as the nearest port, and from this point the line will be connected with the Australian railway systems. The Naval Construction and Armaments Company have also received an order from Messrs. James Little and Co., Glasgow and Barrow, for building a steamers of 3,300 tons, which will be engined by Messrs. Westray and Copeland, Barrow.

In a report on the trade of Tabreez and the Persian province of Azarbaijan, of which Tabreez is the capital, for the year ending in March last, Consul General Stewart gives the total values of the imports and exports respectively as £ 853,891 and £389,456, against £664,196 and £413, 694 respectively in the previous year. There was, therefore, a large proportionate increase in the imports, accompanied by a decrease in the exports. Consul Stewart seems to imply that the rise in the value of the silver kran has contributed to these changes, but this can scarcely be the case, as the great rise in silver has occurred subsequently to the period to which the statistics relate. Consul Stewart remarks on this subject however—the date of this report being September 16, it must be observed, are not the less interesting as indicating the opinions held in Tabreez with reference to fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold. "The exchange of krans, the currency of the country," he writes, "had for some years ruled between 34 and 35 krans for the pound sterling, but the heavy rise in silver which has occurred has driven down rates to 30 krans to the pound, with prospects of a further fall. This has affected the export trade in a serious manner, and will continue to do so. The rise also in the value of Russian paper roubles of 50 per cent within two years has seriously interferred with the Russian trade and will probably cause a decline in the import of Russian sugar, as, with the new exchange prevailing, it will be more profitable to import French sugar than Russian. The branch of the New Oriental Bank, which started in 1889, closed in 1890, having parted with its business to the Imperial Bank of Persia, which opened a branch here at the end of the year under report. The Imperial Bank of Persia is doing a good business, and though the people have not been accustomed to banking facilities, there is no doubt in time they will appreciate the advantages offered them by this establishment. At the present rate of Exchange it does not pay to import silver for coinage, and consequently the Imperial Bank of Persia is afraid to issue banknotes on a large scale for fear payment should be demanded in silver money, in which coin these notes are redeemable, as they might not have a sufficient reserve of silver to meet all requirements, though they would be ready to pay in gold coin. But Persians being unaccustomed to a gold currency—which formerly existed, but has long disappeared from circulation,—would at present refuse encashment in gold."

The new Brazilian tariff and the decree ordering the payment of the import duties in gold comes into operation on Saturday. The *Rio News* asks what practical means the Treasury will employ to prevent a steady locking up of gold after these events. The collection of duties in gold will not furnish funds to meet the varied calls on the Treasury which are due in London, and the specie collected in Brazil must therefore be remitted in some manner to London. Brazil is not a creditor for the gold that has been and will be imported to meet the tariff requirements, and it must be returned to Europe, or some equivalent for it sent abroad. If the Minister proposes to ship back his specie, it is clear that the carriers will earn double freights and the insurers double premiums. Should it be the intention to meet the London engagements by paying gold into one or more of the exchange banks in Rio de Janeiro and receiving its equivalent in London, the Minister will largely reduce the requirements of the market for actual coin, because the sovereigns paid into the banking institution employed to transfer their equivalent to London would at once become available to the market for the payment of new duties, re-enter the Treasury, again reach the exchange bank, and so on. This again brings up the question of the influence of the Treasury on the exchange market. The mere payment of duties in gold will not correct the balance against Brazil and lead to the resumption of specie payments, as is hoped in certain quarters. The payment of gold duties into the Treasury does certainly render it independent of exchange fluctuations, for it can pay a pound in gold in Rio for an equal sum in London : but the bank engaged to transfer the funds must provide the necessary cash abroad, and to do this must secure exchange, and exchange means coffee, rubber, sugar, cotton, &c. Thus, although the Treasury is no longer a direct factor in the exchange market, this is quite as much affected by the needs of the Treasury for transferring its cash from Brazil to London under the duties in gold as ever it was under the old system of collecting duties in currency. What the people are paying into the Treasury in the form of increased duties will merely result in the disappearance of the "exchanged differences," account upon the books of that department. Brazil is as far from a resumption of specie payment as ever, and the exchange market is not relieved of the influence of the Treasury's necessities.

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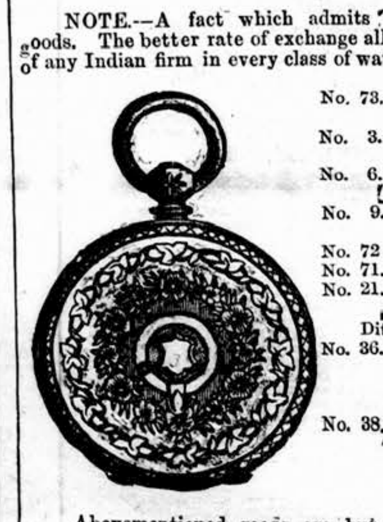

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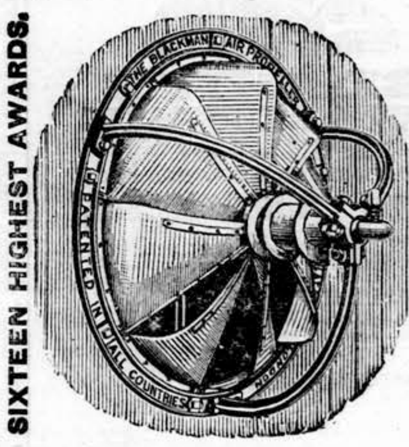

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